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Wednesday, December 1, 1965
Agrahayana 10, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

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*The sign + marked above the name of a member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by him.

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 1, 1965/Agrahayana 10, 1887 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Conference of World Federation of Scientific Workers held in Budapest

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*565. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the Conference of the World Federation of Scientific Workers held in September, 1965 in Budapest;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Chinese delegates attempted to malign India with wild charges;

(d) whether the Indian Delegation succeeded in isolating the Chinese; and

(e) whether the Federation has threatened to take action against the unseemly conduct of China?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Association of Scientific Workers of India participated in the Conference.

(b) The Conference was attended by over 200 delegates from more than 50 countries from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe. Observers from UNESCO and WHO were also present. The Conference discussed problems of advancement of science and technology in developing countries and the role of international scientific cooperation. It also discussed problems of war danger, disarmament and other allied problems.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The positive approach of the Indian delegation had the desired effect on the audience. The behaviour of the Chinese was resented by all delegations and the entire speech of the Chinese delegate was expunged from the proceedings.

(e) The Chairman, Prof. Powell, of the General Assembly condemned the behaviour of the Chinese as uncivilised and said that the Chinese by their action have earned the contempt of the scientific community. He ordered that any further violations of the rulings of the Chair will be followed by immediate suspension of the meeting and switching off the electric current in the Hall. This was done thrice in one day amidst shouts of "Shame", "Chinese go home" and "Boos" when the Chinese speakers tried to act against the Chair's decisions.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Did the Indian delegation take the opportunity to bring home to the delegates of the conferenec the real and serious danger posed by China to India, and if so, what specific aspects of the Chinese threat were brought home to them?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir. I have got a copy of the speech. They did bring home to the delegates present the nature of the threat posed against us by Pakistan and also by China, and I am very happy to say that practically all the delegates were convinced of the justness of India's cause.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know if any steps were taken by the Government to counter the activities and the injurious effect of this Chinese tirade against India at home and abroad?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Action to counteract was taken at the conference itself. As I have pointed out, the speech of the Chinese delegate was expunged from the proceedings, and the Chairman took strong exception to what the Chinese delegate had said.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि चीनी प्रतिनिधि ने जो भाषण दिया उस का डट कर विरोध हमारे प्रतिनिधि ने किया था या नहीं और क्या उसके अलावा किसी और ने भी विरोध किया था । यदि और किसी ने नहीं किया तो उनके प्रति हमारे प्रतिनिधियों का किस प्रकार का रुख रहा है और कितने प्रतिनिधि हमारे वहां भेजे गए थे ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We had sent three representatives, and as I have already said in answer to the question, a protest was made and the protest was successful.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने पहले सवाल के जवाब में बताया है ।

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : यह रोजमर्रा की बात हो गयी है कि जब किसी बैठक या सम्मेलन में हिन्दुस्तान और चीन के प्रतिनिधि मिलते हैं तो चीनी हिन्दुस्तानी प्रतिनिधियों को नीचा दिखाने की कोशिश करते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार की तरफ़ से कोई स्थायी आदेश अपने प्रतिनिधि मंडलों के नेताओं को दे दिए गए हैं कि वह इस प्रकार की चीनी हरकतों का मुकाबला करें ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Certainly, and in this case I am glad to say that our delegates not only met it, but met it strongly.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : क्या स्थायी रूप से कोई आदेश दे दिए गए है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्थायी रूप से क्या हो सकता है ?

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : इसलिए कि हमेशा ऐसा होता है क्या स्थायी आदेश दिए गए हैं ?

Shri Kapur Singh: What was the substance of the charges which China levelled against India at this international scientific forum?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Well, the usual ones; that we are a capitalist country, that we have been supported by the United States and the USSR and that the aid has strings attached to it, that we committed aggression against Pakistan, etc.

Shri Kapur Singh: How was it relevant to the technological problems?

Shri M. C. Chagla: They were not relevant.

Seizure of Wagon of Iron Sheets at Kanpur

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*566. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri K. C. Sharma:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 985 on the 27th August, 1965 and state:

(a) the progress made in the investigations regarding the two consignments of galvanized iron corrugated sheets which were booked *ex*-Cooper Ganj to Naroda by a Forwarding Agent of Kanpur;

(b) whether several other wagons loaded with the same commodity were

despatched earlier by the same party for similar purposes; and

(c) whether in this connection some important matters have been unearthed which indicate collusion of the Indian industrialist concerned with some Chinese and Pakistani agencies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The investigations relating to this case have now been entrusted to the Central Bureau of Investigation. The records were taken over by the Central Bureau of Investigation from the Uttar Pradesh Police on 6th October, 1965 and the case is still under investigation.

(b) Apart from the two consignments which were intercepted on 7th July, 1965, the enquiries have now shown that on 30 previous occasions, G.C. sheets had been sent to Naroda by the same party.

(c) No such evidence has so far come on record.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: After the seizure of some of the articles in the store or office of that industrialist, may I know if any official or non-official approached the government authorities for slackening the enquiry?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No, Sir; no such approach was made nor will the government like to slacken on this matter. Investigations are going on vigorously and we are pursuing the matter.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether some of the articles seized show the trade mark of China or Pakistan?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Foreign goods were there. I will just read out as this question was raised earlier also.

A number of boxes containing articles and presents like toys, playing cards, etc. were found from his office; some of them were imported ones. These were shown to the Superintendent of the central excise who did not assess them as they were not in commercial quantities and were playing articles available in the market. All the boxes in the godowns have been examined under the supervision of the assistant collector of central excise, Kanpur and nothing incriminating from the point of view of central excise department had been found.

श्री गुलशन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि सरकार को कोई ऐसी जानकारी तो नहीं मिली है कि जो इस ग्रुप वाले हैं इनके साथ कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी सम्बन्धित है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : इसी की तो तहकीकात कर रहे हैं। यह बात सही है कि यह चीज चली और दो चार महीने में तीस कनसाइनमेंट भेजे गए। इसकी तहकीकात हो रही है।

श्रीमती विमला देशमुख : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि वे इम्पोर्टेड चीजें हैं। क्या वह बता सकते है कि वे किस देश की हैं ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह सूचना इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है कि वे किस देश की हैं।

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस काम में उन लोगों को स्थानीय सिविल सप्लाईज के आदमी का सहयोग प्राप्त था ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : इस तरह के एलीगेशन्स हैं और अभी तहकीकात हो रही है। अभी हम कोई ठोस बात नहीं कह सकते।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो तहकीकात चल रही है यह कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी और इस सम्बन्ध में जो तहकीकात कर रहे हैं वे कौन अधिकारी हैं ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : हम ने बताया कि सी० बी० आई० इसकी तहकीकात कर रही है और जहां तक सम्भव हो सकेगा

इसको शीघ्र पूरा किया जाएगा । लेकिन यह तहकीकात लम्बी है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार को पता चल सका है कि इतने दिनों में इस व्यापारी ने कितने रुपयों का ऐसा व्यापार किया है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : हम ने बताया है कि अप्रैल से जून तक तीस बार चद्दरें भेजी गयीं कानपुर से नरोदा अहमदाबाद के पास । लेकिन इनका दाम कितना है इसकी सूचना अभी मेरे पास नहीं है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that any of the persons arrested in this connection were granted bail and, if so, why bails are granted to such people while bail is refused to people involved in political matters?

Shri L. N. Mishra: One Mr. Agarwal, after remaining in custody for about a month, was granted bail by the special judge of Kanpur.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह बात सही है कि जिन के द्वारा यह माल भेजा जाता था, वे कानपुर नगर के एक प्रमुख कांग्रेसी नेता है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : बार-बार यह बात उठाई जाती है, लेकिन यह बात ग़लत है । वह एक व्यापारी है । उनका कांग्रेस से क्या ताल्लुक है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह वहां की कांग्रेस कमटी की कार्यकारिणी के सदस्य हैं । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या व्यापारी कांग्रेसी नहीं हो सकते । मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या व्यापारी जनसंघी नहीं हो सकते ?

Regarding Starred Question No. 567

Mr. Speaker: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, before I put the question, I would like to submit that this is a question which can be answered only by the Prime Minister. I had written to you about it because it concerns food and defence. I do not know what the Home Minister has got to do with it.

Mr. Speaker: Then should I postpone it and send it to the Prime Minister?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I think it is better if you postpone it to tomorrow and let the Prime Minister answer it.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; it is postponed.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

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*568. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States where separation of Judiciary from Executive has taken place; and

(b) when complete separation of the Judiciary from the Executive is likely to take place in the whole country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The Judiciary has been completely separated from the Executive in Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra and Mysore. It has also been separated over large areas of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and in some of the Districts of Assam and Rajasthan.

(b) No target date has been fixed by the Central Government. The matter is primarily for the State Governments to consider.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: यू० पी० में जहां जहां यह पृथक्करण किया गया है, वहां डी० एम० और डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज में क्या अन्तर रखा गया है ?

श्री हाथी : यह हमने नहीं किया है। वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कर रही है—प्रायमेरिली स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कर रही है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इससे स्टेट का खर्च कितना बढ़ा है।

श्री हाथी : वह फ़िगर मेरे पास नहीं है, क्योंकि जुडिशरी को एक्सीक्यूटिव को अलग करने की बात है, वह स्टेट कगवर्नमेंट से सम्बन्ध रखती है।

श्री मधु लिमये : संविधान के अनुच्छेद 50 में यह निर्देशक सिद्धान्त दिया गया है, "दि स्टेट शैल `क स्टेप्स टु सेपेरेट दि जुडिशरी फ्राम दि एक्सीक्युटिव इन दि पब्लिक सर्विसिस ऑफ़ दि स्टेट" । इसको करीब पन्द्रह साल हो गए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि गृह मंत्री साहब यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि यह मामला राज्यों के अधीन है और इस बारे में उन की कोई जिम्मेदा ी नहीं है। उसके साथ ही जुड़ी हुई एक बात यह है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेडद 22 में कहा गया है कि गिरफ्तार किये गए हर एक व्यक्ति को चौबीस घंटे के अन्दर मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश करना चाहिए, किन्तु बड़े ैमाने पर यह नहीं हो रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसके सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार अपने अधिकारियों को, चाह वे राज्यों के हों या केन् के हों, कोई हिदायत देगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरी बात यहां पदा नहीं होती है। पहली का जवाब दे दिया जाये ।

श्री हाथी : यह सही है कि आर्टिकल 50 में यह डायरेक्टिव ि सिपल ऑफ़ दि स्टेट पालिसी दिया गया है और इस को पूरा करने के लिए हर एक स्टट कदम उ ा रही है। बहुत सी स्टेटस में इसकी शुरूआत हो गई है और, जैसा कि मैं ने बताया है,......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि जब यह बात डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्ज में है, तो क्या यह सेंटर की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि वह देखे कि स्टेट गवनमेंट इसको इम्पलीमेंट करें।

श्री हाथी : सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के साथ कन्सल्टेशन वगैरह जरूर करती है, लेकिन इसकी एनफ़ोर्समेंट तो प्राइमैरिली उन के द्वारा होगी।

श्री बागड़ी : जो शासन सीधे केन्द्र के अधीन हैं, वहां पर जुडिशरी और एक्सीक्यटिव अलग अलग नहीं हैं। जहां राज्य सरकारों का काम था, वहां उन्होंने कुछ किया है। मैं यह जाना चाहता हूं कि इस बात का क्या कारण है कि जिन क्षेत्रों का सीधे केन्द्र से सम्बन्ध है, वहां पर केन्द्र के द्वारा कुछ नहीं किया गया और सरकार कब तक इस बारे में कदम उठायेगी।

श्री हाथी : जहां तक केन्द्र के नीचे राज ों का सम्बन्ध है, दिल ी और हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में हम का वाही कर रहे हैं ार एक बिल तयार ो रहा है। अंडमान-निकोबार वग़ैरह प्रदेशों में छोटा होने के कारण उसको अलग रखना शायद मुश्किल होगा।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे सवाल का जवाब बिलकुल ही नहीं दिया है। मैं ने यह पूछा था कि क्या कारण है क केन्द्र ने अपने क्षेत्रों में स बारे में कुछ नहीं किया है और वह कब तक कुछ करेगा। इन दोनों बातों का जवाब नहीं मिला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों बातों का जवाब दे दिया गया है।

श्री बागड़ी : वह वजह क्या बताई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ोनों की वजह बता ी गई है ।

श्री बागड़ी : नहीं बताई है ।

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: There are some States which have not implemented the scheme. May I know what is standing in the way of those States in implementing the scheme?

Shri Hathi: It is not that some States have not implemented the scheme; almost all the States have implemented, but in some States—some five States—the executive and the judiciary are completely separate and in some other States they are separate up to a degree. Taat is the distinction. Otherwise, all the States have separated the executive and the judiciary, but the difference is only in degree.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What has been the reason for such a slow progress? Why is it that at least in the Union Territories it has not been done earlier?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he has said now.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are the particular difficulties that the hon. Minister is facing in implementing this at least in the Union Territories?

श्री बागड़ी : इस का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है । तभी तो बार-बार पूछा जाता है । मिनिस्टर साहब ने सही जवाब नहीं दिया है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Why has it not been done so far?

श्री मधु लिमये : लापरवाही—और कोई वजह नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टिर साहब ने कहा है कि दिल्ली और हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए बिल तैयार है, जो कि वह पेश करने जा रहे हैं । बाकी ेरीट ेज छोटी हैं, इस लिए वहां यह नहीं किया जा सकता है । माननीय सदस्य और क्या जानना चाहते हैं ?

श्री बागड़ी : आज तक क्यों नहीं किया गया है, सका कोई जवाब न ीं दिया गया है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन राज्यों में न्यायपालिका और कार्यपालिका का थक्करण पूर्ण रूपेण नहीं हुआ है, क्या उन्होंने स बात का संकेत किया है कि वे अमुक अवधि में नका पूर्ण पृथक्करण कर ेंगे ?

श्री हाथी : उन्होंने कोई अवधि तो नहीं बताई है, लेकिन यह कहा है कि जल ी से जल्दी कर ेंगे ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जल्दी की परिभाषा क्या है ? पंद्रह साल हो गए हैं ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मेरा अपना तजुर्बा है कि जब 1963 में मुझ गिरफ्तार किया गया, तो गिरफ्तारी के बाद मुझ चौबीस घंटे के अन्दर कोर्ट के सामने पेश नहीं किया गया था और संविधान के अणुच्छेद 22 का उल्लघन बहुत व्यापक पैमाने पर हो रहा है । उस का जड़ का कारण यह है कि जुडिशरी और एक्सीक्यूटिव का सैपेरेशन कम्पलीट नहीं हुआ है । इस लिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सैपेरेशन को कम्पलीट करने और खासकर के गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्ति को चौबीस घंटे के अन्दर कोर्ट के सामने प्रोड्यूस करने के बारे में सरकार कोई डायरेक्टिव देने की बात सोच रही है ।

श्री हाथी : मेम्बर साहब को गिरफ्तार किया गया और कोर्ट के सामने पेश नहीं किया गया, इस के बारे में मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन उम्मीद है कि. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह जानना चाहते हैं कि अगर इस को ऐन्फ़ोर्स नहीं किया जा

रहा है, तो क्या इस के बारे में डायरेक्टिव देने का इरादा है ।

श्री हाथी : संविधान और कानून में जो प्राविजन है, उस के मुताबिक काम करना हर एक का फ़र्ज़ है, लेकिन अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है, तो सरकार जरूर डायरेक्टिव देगी ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सरकार हिदायत दे । वह ऐसा नहीं करती है, तभी तो वे इस का पालन नहीं करते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल का जवाब दे दिया जाये और दूसरे माननीय सदस्य को बुला लिया जाये, तब भी इस तरह बोलते रहने से काम नहीं चल सकता है ।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: That means the question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: It has been answered. When it is brought to my notice that a particular question has not been answered, I ask the Minister again to make it clear. If hon. Members go on putting questions even after the answers have come and they continue to interrupt the proceedings, how can we proceed.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I submit, Sir, that the question was whether the Central Government even at this late stage is prepared to send its directive to the States?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He has not said anything.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that whenever it is found necessary they will send the directive.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He only said that the instructions are there.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether the Government has got any machinery to see whether the States are implementing the separation of judiciary from the executive?

Shri Hathi: There is no such machinery as such but it is discussed at the meetings of the Chief Ministers and Law Ministers.

श्री शिव नारायण : जब यह चीज डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्ज में दी हुई है और कहा गया है कि इसको हम करेंगे और जबकि सुप्रीम बाडी पार्लियामेंट है और स्टेट्स पार्लियामेंट के मातहत या सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मातहत हैं तो क्यों ऐसा एक्सक्यूज दिया जाता है कि ला एंड आर्डर स्टेट सबजैक्ट है ? मैं चाहता हूं कि इसकी सफाई की जाए । आप अपनी जिम्मेदारी तो बतायें कि क्या है ?

श्री हाथी : इस में साफ करने की कोई जरूरत मैं नहीं समझता हूं । कांस्टीट्यूशन में ला एंड आर्डर स्टेट सबजैक्ट है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी हालत में कोई ऐसी ताकत सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास है कि अगर स्टेट्स डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्ज को इम्प्लेमेंट न करें तो यहां से डायरेक्टिव भेजा जाए कि इसके मुताबिक वे करें ?

श्री हाथी : ऐसी स्टेचुटरी पावर्ज नहीं हैं । लेकिन जैसा अभी और बातों में प्लान वगैरह में चल रहा है या नैशनल डिवेलेपमेंट काउन्सिल है, या चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज कान्फ्रेन्स होती है, वहां वह बात आ सकती है और उनको कहा जा सकता है ।

Shri Bade: Is it a fact that in some of the States where judiciary is separate from the executive the subdivisional officers or Deputy Collectors are empowered to try under sections 107 and 144 as in Madhya Pradesh?

Shri Hathi: As I said, in 5 States it is completely separate and when we say that the separation is complete what we mean is this. (1) A cadre of judicial magistrates has been organised separately from the cadre of executive magistrates. (2) Functions of a judicial nature, namely, involving the recording and sifting of evi-

dence have been clearly allocated to the judicial magistrates, leaving the executive magistrates with only administrative functions like issue of fire arms, licensing of arms etc. (3) The administrative control over judicial magistrates has been vested in the High Courts concerned. (4) The power of taking cognizance of offences under the Criminal Procedure Code has been vested in judicial magistrates. In these 5 States all these criteria are fulfilled. When I say that in other States it has been partially implemented it means that these conditions are not fulfilled fully.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : जिन प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने न्यायपालिका को कार्यपालिका से अलग नहीं किया है क्या उन्होंने अपनी कोई कठिनाइयां सैंटर के पास भेजी हैं यदि हां तो कौन कौन सी बाधायें हैं जो उन्होंने बताया है कि उनके रास्ते में हैं ?

श्री हाथी : कोई खास रीजन्ज नहीं दिये हैं । लेकिन जो है वह कहा है ।

Shri Buta Singh: I want to know from the Minister how far the impression prevailing in the country is correct that the party in power is dilly-dallying in this matter to keep its position intact?

Shri Hathi: This has nothing to do with the party at all.

"The Crisis of India"

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***569. Shri Bagri:**
Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 787 on the 22nd September, 1965 regarding the book entitled "The Crisis of India" and state:

(a) whether this book has been banned in India;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it is likely to be banned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Future import into India of copies of the book has been prohibited under the Customs Act, 1962.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री बागड़ी : इस किताब को जो कस्टम्ज की धारा के अधीन जब्त करने की बात थी क्या इस के बारे में न्यायालय से कोई फैसला लिया गया था ? यदि लिया गया था तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस में कौन कौन सी आपत्तिजनक बातें थीं ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : आपत्तिजनक इसमें बहुत सी बातें थीं । माननीय सदस्य ने इस किताब ो देखा होगा । इसमें शिवाजी के बारे में, हमारे देश के नेताओं के बारे में, गांधी जी के बारे में, जवाहरलाल जी के बारे में और हमारे राष्ट्र के बारे में कई आपत्तिजनक बातें थीं । इसलिए आग से इस किताब का आना बन्द कर दिया गया है । हम लोगों ने इस सम्बन्ध में विधि मंत्रालय से राय ली थी और उन्होंने कहा कि इसको प्रोसक्राइब नहीं किया जा सकता है लेकिन इस का आना बन्द हो जाए तो यह अच्छा है ।

श्री बागड़ी : ऐसी किताबों के लेखक जो हमारे देश के रहनुमाओं के विरुद्ध ऐसी बातें लिखते हैं, उनकी इतने दि ों तक किताबें यहां प्रचलित रहीं हैं लेकिन जो उनको छापने वाले हैं या खरीद कर के बेचने वाले हैं, उनके खिलाफ़ भी कोई कार्रवाई करने का विचार किया गया है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : वह तो नहीं है । इसको हमने प्रोसक्राइब नहीं किया है ।

यह बाहर की किताब है। शायद अब तक बिक भी गई है। बहुत सी इस पर आपत्तियां हुई हैं। लेकिन इसका आगे से आना हमने बन्द किया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : विदेशों से जो साहित्य आता है क्या सरकार उसमें इस बात का ख्याल रखती है कि अखबार आदि चीजें जिनमें जहरीला प्रचार होता है और किताबें जिन का विचारों से सम्बन्ध है, इन दोनों में फर्क किया जाए। अगर ऐसा फर्क किया जाता है तो कितनी भी कटु आलोचना क्यों न हो ऐसी पुस्तकों का आयात बन्द नहीं किया जाना चाहिये ताकि लोगों को खाद्य मिले दिमाग के लिए और विचार करने के लिए, तो क्या यह नीति सरकार की है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह सत्य बात है और इस में मैं बहुत दूर तक माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूं। लोगों को जब विचार की स्वतंत्रता है तो उनकी वह चीज जहां तक हो सके लोगों के सामने आए। लेकिन उसकी भी एक सीमा होती है। इस लिहाज से देखा गया है कि देश में इसके बारे में प्रतिक्रिया बहुत बुरी हुई है और खास करके जिस प्रान्त से वह आते हैं वहां की जनता की प्रतिक्रिया बहुत खराब हुई है . . .

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी : वह तो बिहार के हैं।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : वहां से चुन कर आए हैं, रहते महाराष्ट्र में हैं।

हम समझते हैं इसका रोका जाना ठीक था

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब दिया जाए। मैं ने सिद्धान्त की एक बात कही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि सिद्धान्त की जहां तक बात है, वह आप से इत्तिफाक करते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : बहुत सारी चीजें हैं जो आने देनी चाहिएं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात का मैं क्या जवाब दिलाऊं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : पेकिंग रिव्यू है, वह नहीं आता है। इसकी हमें जरूरत है चीन के बारे में जानकारी हासिल करने के लिए।

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know the name of the writer of this book?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : श्री रोनाल्ड सैगल।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि विधि मंत्रालय की राय ली गई थी और राय लेकर ही इस पुस्तक का यहां पर आना बन्द किया गया है। इसके माने यह हैं कि इस पुस्तक का यहां आना ठीक नहीं है या सरकार ने मुनासिब नहीं समझा। यह समझते हुए कि यह किताब सर्क्युलेशन में है और आगे विष फैलाने का काम न करे, बुरे ख्याल फैलाने का काम न करे, सरकार ने इसको बैन क्यों नहीं किया और क्या अब भी वह ऐसा करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रोसक्राइब करने का फैसला नहीं किया है तो फिर वह किस तरह से हो सकता है ? एक फैसला अगर गवर्नमेंट करती है तो उसका फैसला बदलने के लिए . . . . .

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : अगर इस नतीजे पर गवर्नमेंट पहुंची है कि इसका पढ़ना ठीक नहीं है, देश के हित में नहीं है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप शर्मा साहब देखें कि वे इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं कि प्रोसक्राइब नहीं करेंगे। इसका मतलब है कि जो आ चुकी हैं उन पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं लगाई जाएगी और खास कर जैसे उन्होंने कहा वे मिलती रहेंगी। लेकिन और नहीं मंगाने देंगे। और इसका मैं क्या जवाब दिलाऊं ?

Shri Kapur Singh: Are Government aware that book-burnisg or book-banning is thoroughly repugnant to the modern ethical taste; if so, do they propose to retreat the step they have already taken in this matter?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No, Sir; there is no question of retreating. I think, we have taken the right action in this matter.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस पुस्तक की अभी तक भारत में कितनी प्रतियां आई हैं ौर कितनी आपने जब्त की हैं ? इस पुस्तक के अन्दर शिवाजी को जो डाकू बताया है उसके अलावा हमारे देश के महान नेताओं के बारे में इसमें क्या-क्या बुरी बातें लिखी हुई हैं, क्या कुछ कहा गया है यहां के बारे में ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : इस किताब को हमने जब्त नहीं किया है प्रोसक्राइब नहीं किया है। इसका आना बन्द किया है। इस किताब को हम जब्त नहीं करना चाहते हैं। विधि मंत्रालय की इसके बारे में राय ली गई थी और उसने कहा कि इसको रहने दिया जाए और आगे इसका आना रोक दिया जाए। जैसा उन्होंने कहा फ्रीडम ऑफ एक्सप्रेशन, वह सब हो। इस लिहाज से बन्द तो नहीं करना चाहते हैं, जब्त तो नहीं करना चाहते हैं लेकिन इसका आगे आना बन्द हम करना चाहते थे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कौन कौन सी आपत्तिजनक बातें इसमें थीं ? किन-किन व्यक्तियों के बारे में क्या-क्या बातें थीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस को वह आने नहीं देना चाहते हैं उसके बारे में क्या मैं उन से यह कहूं कि शुरू से बताना शुरू कर दें कि कौन-कौन सी बातें थीं ताकि हम सब को उन का पता चल जाए ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या-क्या लिखा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसकी इजाजत नहीं दे सता।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वदेशों से जो साहित्य आता है उस को पहले अच्छी तरह से पढ़ लेने के का कोई प्रबन्ध क्या राज्य की तरफ से है। यदि है तो ऐसा साहित्य क्यों आ जाता है जिसको बाद में जब्त करना पड़ता है, और यदि नहीं है तो क्या ऐसा कोई विभाग बनाने का विचार है ताकि ऐसा विषैला साहित्य आ ही न पाये।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : इस के लिए प्रबन्ध है। फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री के कस्टम्स डिपार्टमेंट का स्टैंडिंग आर्डर है जिसके अनुसार इन चीजों को देखा जाता है। उस के मुताबिक उन्होंने इस को देखा और पाया कि इस के आने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। बाद में ऐसा विचार हुआ, जैसा कि मैं अब भी कहता हूं, कि उस की बिक्री को रोकना चाहिए। इस लिये किताब जो आई उस में कोई गलती नहीं हुई लेकिन लोगों में चूंकि इस के विरुद्ध प्रतिक्रिया हुई इसलिये उसका आगे आना बन्द कर दिया गया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या जो इस पुस्तक के लेखक हैं वह अफ्रीका में जो योरोपीय और ग़ैर-योरोपीय लोगों का झगड़ा चल रहा है उस में ग़ैर-योरोपीय मानी रंगीन जातियों का साथ दे चुके हैं।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मुझे उनकी इतनी पृष्ठभूमि मालूम नहीं है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वह बहुत अच्छे लेखक रहे ह।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह क्या जवाब दिया जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि उन को इस का इल्म नहीं है जो माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि आया उन्होंने रंगीन लोगों का साथ दिया।

An hon. Member: Has the Minister read it?

Mr. Speaker: There is a supplementary coming as to whether the Minister has read this book.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I have read a part of it and not the whole of it. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: The Members are very inquisitive to know whether he has got it and whether he can lend that book to them.

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मंत्रालय में यह किताब हमारे पास है और अगर जरूरत हो तो मैं उसे दे सकता हूं ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि विधि मंत्रालय के सुझाव के आधार पर उन्होंने इस पुस्तक को प्रोसक्राइब नहीं किया है । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्होंने सरकारी पुस्तकालयों में इस पुस्तक को रखने की इजाजत दी है ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह साधारण बात है कि इसको जब्त नहीं किया गया है । उसको रखना गैर-कानूनी बात नहीं है । इसको आप कहीं भी रख सकते हैं ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी पुस्तकालयों में वह पुस्तक रखी गई है या नहीं । इस का मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर नहीं दिया ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मैं कहता हूं कि कहीं भी यह किताब रह सकती है । सरकारी पुस्तकालयों में भी रखी जा सकती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस किताब को सरकारी पुस्तकालयों में रखने के लिये कोई हुक्म दिया है ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जी नहीं, मेरा ख्याल है कि हम ने किसी को आदेश नहीं दिया कि इस पुस्तक को पढ़ने के लिये कोई प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये ।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि इस किताब के बारे में गवर्नमेंट की अपनी क्या राय है । क्या वह किताब को बैन करने लायक समझते हैं या नहीं या सिर्फ विधि मंत्रालय की सूचना के अनुसार चल रहे है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : हम ने जांच करवाई थी और इस में बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हैं जो कि सही नहीं हैं । फिर भी जो कानून है उस के अन्तर्गत कोई चीज नहीं आती है । उसे हम प्रोसक्राइब नहीं कर सकते । हम इतना ही कर सकते है कि लोग उसे पढ़े नहीं और इसके लिये उन्हें कोई उत्साह न मिले ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request that question No. 591 may also be taken up along with question No. 570?

Mr. Speaker: If it is convenient, the Minister might answer both.

मद्य-निषेध

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*570. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री भुखिया :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री डी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री लिंग रेड्डी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 1 अगस्त, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 71 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मद्य-निषेध जांच समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर अभी तक किन-किन राज्यों की राय प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकारों से शीघ्र अपनी राय देने के लिये कहा गया है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक हो जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) मद्य-निषेध जांच समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर अभी दो राज्य सरकारों की राय की प्रतीक्षा है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) यथाशीघ्र किसी निर्णय पर पहुंचने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ।

Prohibition Policy

***591. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 144 on the 10th November, 1965 and state what advice or direction has been given by the Central Government in regard to prohibition to each of the States in view of the fact that the State Governments are not free to scrap or modify the policy of prohibition with a view to augmenting their financial resources?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): No direction has been given to the State Governments in regard to prohibition. This question was discussed with the Chief Ministers of States in January 1964 and there was general agreement that the *status quo* should be maintained in regard to prohibition pending consideration of the Report of the Study Team on Prohibition.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : जस्टिस टेक चन्द की अध्यक्षता में जो मद्य-निषेध जांच समिति बनाई गई थी उस ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि सारे राष्ट्र में पूर्ण मद्य निषेध किया जाये । तो क्या सरकार बतलायेगी कि इस सुझाव को मानने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है ।

श्री हाथी : हम ने इस रिपोर्ट की नकल को सब राज्यों को भेजा था । उन में से 11 राज्यों का जवाब आ गया है । और स्टेट्स का जवाब आना बाकी है । उस के आने के बाद हम चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की कांफ्रेन्स करेंगे । उस में इस रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा करेंगे और उस के बाद निर्णय लेंगे कि क्या करना चाहिये इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या सरकार यह बतलायेगी कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् मद्यपान बढ़ा है या घटा है । अगर बढ़ा है तो क्यों ?

श्री हाथी : अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग अलग बात हुई है । कहीं बढ़ा है और कहीं कम भी हुआ है ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : औसत बतला दिया जाये कि सारे भारत में बढ़ा या घटा ।

श्री हाथी : इस के आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूं कि कहीं कहीं यह बढ़ा भी है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether some interim steps have been taken by the Central Government pending the decision to be taken after consultation with the State Governments and, if so, what are they?

Shri Hathi: There is no question of taking interim steps because the Tek Chand Committee's report is divided into two parts—steps to be taken in dry areas and steps to be taken in wet areas; certain steps which they have suggested, for instance, tightening of laws, could not be taken partially; they have to be taken simultaneously after the detailed consideration of the report. Therefore, no interim steps have been taken.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Government has any reason to believe that the losses sustained in revenue have been more than compensated by the benefit derived by the society by the introduction of prohibition?

Shri Hathi: That is what the Tek Chand Committee has reported.

Shri Linga Reddy: May I know whether some States have relaxed the policy of prohibition in spite of the understanding that they should maintain the *status quo* and, if so, whether they consulted the Central Government before doing so?

Shri Hathi: Some States have relaxed the implementation of the policy within the framework of the Act. That is true.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is not Government convinced, after 18 years of experience of its working, that prohibition has been a gigantic farcical fraud and may I know which are the States that have refused to introduce prohibition, and since the 1964 agreement which are the States which have asked for permission to repeal or modify the prohibition policy, besides Mysore and Maharashtra?

Shri Hathi: In fact, nobody has asked for repealing....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Some States have refused to introduce prohibition—Punjab, West Bengal . . .

Shri Hathi: Nobody has refused. What the States have said is that, so far as the financial burden is concerned, it may be difficult for the States unless the Centre comes forward and gives some financial assistance. So far as Maharashtra is concerned, the Chief Minister, when he changed the working of the Act, said:

> "At the outset, I would like to make it clear that the Government does not propose to change the basic policy of prohibition which has been pursued in this State for so long. It stands by the directive of the Constitution."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mysore has followed suit.

Shri Hathi: Mysore has not yet changed. They are contemplating it. We have written to them.

Shri Kapur Singh: On a point of correction. A certain statement has been made about the Punjab. The Punjab has not refused to introduce prohibition, but the Punjab has refused to implement it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उत्तर प्रदेश में बिल्कुल शराब बन्दी खत्म हो गयी है और चीन ने जब हमला किया उसी के बाद से। उत्तर प्रदेश में अब लोग शराब दिल खोल कर पी सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप जाएं तो मुझे भी ले चलें।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : हमारे संविधान में शराब बन्दी डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपिल्स में है और इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने की जवाबदारी सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट पर है। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को इसमें मदद करके जल्दी से जल्दी इस पालिसी को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के बारे में सोच रहे है ?

श्री हाथी : मैं ने कहा कि यह डाइरेक्टिव पालिसी है। लेकिन इसकी प्राइमरी जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। जब टेक चन्द कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आयी तो हमने सभी राज्यों को उसकी कापी भेजी। अभी तक 11 राज्यों का जवाब आ गया है और दो तीन का नहीं आया है। उनका जवाब आने के बाद हम उनके साथ चर्चा करेंगे और इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने की बात होगी।

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Is it a fact that several important Chief Ministers of the country and the majority of the Cabinet members of our Government are now opposed to the enforcement of this policy of prohibition?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: To the continuance of prohibition.

Shri Hathi: If I may say so, the States are not opposed to the policy of prohibition as such....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They want money.

Shri Hathi: The reason for their reluctance in implementing the policy is this. They say that the revenues of the State will suffer and they will lose. This is the argument. But basically they are not opposed. If we pay them the money then they are for prohibition.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Was not this aspect of the question considered previously when this basic question was decided?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow a second supplementary question by the hon. Member.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the Cabinet at the Centre is horribly divided on this issue, and if so, what percentage is for prohibition and what percentage is against it, and who are leading in both the groups?

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing that question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How can you disallow this question? On what grounds have you disallowed this?

Mr. Speaker: I need not say on what grounds.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Can I not ask whether the Cabinet is divided on this issue or not?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow that question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That amounts to protecting the Cabinet.

Mr. Speaker: That also has to be done.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Shri Kamath has been pleased to remark that this was a big farcical fraud. Is it not a fact that prohibition and corruption are linked with each other? On account of the growing of corruption, has not prohibition become a nullity now?

Shri Hathi: I cannot say whether prohibition and corruption are linked together. One cannot say that the man who does not drink is not corrupt or that the man who drinks is corrupt. We cannot have a link between the two. Both the things are independent of each other. I would not like to connect the two.

I do not think it is correct to say also that it is a fraud. If we say that a man should not take wine lest he should lose his senses, there is no fraud in it.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों का समय

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*571. **डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :**
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों के समय में परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या कार्यालयों का समय पहले की तरह दस बजे प्रातः से पांच बजे तक किये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). वर्तमान काम के घंटों में, जो आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा पर निर्धारित किए गए थे, परिवर्तन के प्रश्न पर आपातकालीन स्थिति समाप्त होने के बाद ही विचार किया जा सकता है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जब सरकार यह जानती है कि आधुनिक और हम से ज्यादा ठंडे देशों में सरकार का काम काज आठ बजे और 9 बजे शुरू हो जाता है, और रूस, अमरीका और जरमनी में बीच के खाने के समय को छोड़ कर कहीं आठ घंटे कहीं सात घंटे काम होता है, तो क्या कारण है कि यहां पर काम के घंटे इतने कम हैं, और क्या बस वगैरह की कमी, आने जाने की गड़बड़ी, राशन खरीदने की गड़बड़ी आदि के कारण जो घंटे बरबाद होते हैं वे भी एक कारण हैं ।?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यदि माननीय सदस्य काम के घंटे बढ़ाने में हमारी मदद करेंगे तो हम इसका हार्दिक स्वागत करेंगे। लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि माननीय सदस्य का सरकारी कर्मचारियों से सम्पर्क बहुत कम है। यहां तो आन्दोलन कुछ और ही चल रहा है, लोग काम के घंटों को घटवाना चाहते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य इसके इतिहास को देखें कि कितनी मुश्किल से हम वर्तमान घंटों को चला रहे हैं और किस तरह से चला रहे हैं। दूसरी जगह 9 बजे से काम शुरू होता है और यहां पर हम पौने दस बजे से चलाते हैं, लेकिन यह भी बड़ी कठिनाई के साथ और समझौते के बल पर ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर आप कहें तो मैं दूसरा सवाल कर लूं। वैसे मेरे पहले सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दूसरा ही सवाल कर लीजिए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सरकारी नौकरों के दिन भर में यह सरकार चार से छः घंटे बस वगैरह की कमी और राशन आदि खरीदने की गड़बड़ी में बिगाड़ती है और इसलिए देश का भी और सरकारी नौकरों का भी समय बरबाद करती है। उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या उपाय सोचा है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह तो सत्य है कि जितनी सुविधाएं दूसरे देशों में हैं उतनी यहां नहीं हैं। ट्रांसपोर्ट की भी कमी है और राशन की दुकानों की भी कमी है, यह सही है। लेकिन इसमें चार और छः घंटे लगते हैं और दफ्तर में आठ घंटे लगते हैं यह बात भी अतिरंजित है। लेकिन उनका समय इन चीजों में लगता है और मैं बताऊं कि सरकारी नौकरों को सुविधा देने के लिए हमने ट्रांस्पोर्ट के टाईमिंग्स को बदला है और दिल्ली में जो 17 या 18 कोआपरेटिव स्टोर थे उनकी संख्या बढ़ा कर 29 या 30 तक ले गये हैं, और भी सुविधायें देने की कोशिश की है, और इससे उनकी बड़ी भलाई हुई है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सामाजिक परिस्थिति कारण है, जाति व्यवस्था आदि कारण हैं, उनको लेकर आज कारखानों में काम करने वाले, मेहनत करने वाले मजदूर और दफ्तरों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी, उनके काम के जो घंटे हैं, सेवा की जो शर्त है, छुट्टियां और तनख्वाह आदि में काफी फर्क है। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि यह फर्क दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह सवाल तो इसमें आता नहीं। यह तो काम के घंटों का सवाल है। लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान सैकिंड पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं, उसको देखें कि हमने इस मसले को सुलझाने के लिए क्या किया है और किस हद तक उसमें सफल हुए हैं। लेकिन इसमें तो यह सवाल तनखाह का नहीं आता।

श्री बागड़ी : जरमनी में सरकारी कर्मचारी नौ घंटे काम करते हैं और अमरीका में आठ घंटे और भारत के मजदूर भी आठ घंटे काम करते हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं मंत्री महोदय से कि उन मुल्कों के मुकाबले में और अपने देश के मजदूरों के मुकाबले में यहां के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के काम के घंटों को बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री स० ना० मिश्र : मैंने कहा कि माननीय सदस्य काम के घंटे बढ़ाने में हमारी मदद कर सकें तो हम उसका स्वागत करेंगे । हमारे एस. एम. बनर्जी तो काम के घंटे कम करवाना चाहते हैं और कर्मचारियों के आन्दोलन का समर्थन करते हैं । हमने इसके लिए बड़ी कोशिश की और भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने भी इसके लिए आदेश दिया था और उन्होंने बात की, और स्वाराज्य से पहले जो सप्ताह में साढ़े 33 घंटे का काम था और उसको साढ़े चालीस घंटे तक ले आए हैं । यदि आप ज्यादा लाना चाहते हैं तो आप के सुझाव का हम स्वागत करते हैं, आप हम को इस काम में मदद कीजिए ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : क्या यह सच है कि संकट-काल में काम के घंटों में जो आधा घंटा बढ़ाया गया था, कान्ट्रोब्यूटरी हैल्थ स्कीम एडवाईजरी कमेटी ने उसको खत्म कर दिया है, यदि हां, तो सरकार ने जो आधा घंटा बढ़ाया है, क्या वह उसको जाड़े के महीनों में कम कर देगी, क्योंकि इस आधे घंटे में काम ज्यादा नहीं होता है, बल्कि बातें ही होती हैं, ताकि कर्मचारी जाड़े के महीनों में जल्दी पहुंच सकें और काम के बाद बाजार कर सकें ?

श्री स० ना० मिश्र : हम को कहा जाता है कि काम के घंटे बढ़ाने चाहिए, जब कि माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि उनको घटा देना चाहिए ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Longer hours do not give you more efficiency.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जवाब सुनें । अगर यह आधा घंटा कम कर दिया जाये, तो क्या बातें कम हो जायेंगी, या बाकी वक्त में से आधा घंटा बातें होंगी ?

श्री स० ना० मिश्र : हमारे पास यह मांग नहीं आई है कि समय घंटा दिया जाये, बल्कि हमारे सामने यह मांग हुई है कि हम समय बढ़ा दें ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : जाड़े के महीनों में घटा दें ।

श्री स० ना० मिश्र : स्टाफ के कौंसिल में इस बात को एग्जामिन किया गया था, इस पर विचार किया गया था, हम लोगों के साथ बैठे थे । शायद माननीय सदस्य को पता होगा कि पहले टाईम सवा दस बजे सुबह था जिस को पौने दस बजे कर दिया गया है और शाम को सवा छ: बजे से पौने छ: बजे कर दिया गया है । गवर्नमेंट इस टाईम को जाड़े के मौसम में पहले के टाईम से अच्छा समझती है और हम इस को चलाना चाहते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri B. K. Das.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. May A request you that in view of the urgent public, even national, importance of the matter, if the House is agreeable, you will be pleased to take up Question No. 578 on Sant Fateh Singh's Talks with P. M. and the Home Minister?

Mr. Speaker: No. I will proceed according to the order.

Shri Kapur Singh: I would like to support the hon. Member because this is a very important question. It is a very reasonable request. There are so many Members who are like-minded.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said if the House was agreeable.

Shri Buta Singh: I also support it.

Mr. Speaker: Shri B. K. Das may put his question.

Schemes for Rehabilitation of Migrants

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*573. **Shri B. K. Das:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any industrial or agricultural schemes have been started

in any State for the rehabilitation of new migrants from East Pakistan;

(b) the number of persons who have found or are likely to find employment in these schemes;

(c) the area of land to be reclaimed for agricultural schemes by the end of 1965; and

(d) the amount allotted for these industrial and agricultural schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Rehabilitation (Dr. M. M. Das): (a), (b) and (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5278/65].

(c) It is estimated that in addition to about 21,400 acres of land so far reclaimed, another 40-50 thousand acres will be reclaimed by the end of the current working season 1965-66, i.e., by the end of May-June, 1966.

Shri B. K. Das: What are the difficulties in procuring land in the States? It appears that in view of the fact that there are a large number of agriculturists among the displaced persons, the quantity of land so far received is small.

Dr. M. M. Das: There has been no difficulty about securing land. Whatever lands are available and whatever land the State Governments can spare, they are giving to us.

Shri B. K. Das: As regards industrial schemes, their number also is small. May I know whether the State Government has to bear any expenditure on that?

Dr. M. M. Das: The number of industrial schemes that have already been taken up is more than 25, and more number of industrial schemes will be taken up in the future. Preparations are being made for them.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the *per capita* rehabilitation cost in the various Government schemes taken up? Is it a fact that the *per capita* rehabilitation cost sanctioned in the Assam schemes is the lowest? May I know why this discrepancy under the aegies of Tyagiji who has a soft corner for this State?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is not possible for me to give a direct answer to the hon. Member because we have not compared the cost of rehabilitation that has been incurred in the different States of India. If the hon. Member wants, we can calculate it and tell him.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: May I know how many refugees will be rehabilitated in the land which is going to be reclaimed and already reclaimed.

Dr. M. M. Das: Up till now we have reclaimed about 20,000 acres of land. During the next working season from October, after the rains, to the beginning of the rains next year, that is June, we propose to reclaim about 40 to 50 thousand acres of land. The details of families which have been rehabilitated or are in the process of rehabilitation have been given in the statement itself.

Dr. Ranen Sen: I want to know how far the scheme to rehabilitate displaced persons from East Bengal has advanced in Andamans and has the government given any special weight to the question of rehabilitating East Bengal refugees there and, if so, what are the steps taken?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Ministry of Rehabilitation is taking care to see that East Bengal refugees are rehabilitated in the Andaman Islands. Already 200 families consisting of East Bengal refugees only are there. They are now engaged in road building works and one reclamation unit is also working there. The difficulty has been this. Andaman consists of a large group of islands and the virgin land that is available in some of these islands cannot be approached because of lack of jetties. The sea around these islands is very rough during most of the year. But unless there are modern jetties, it is not

possible to land implements and food-grains and other necessities. We are taking steps in collaboration with the Transport Ministry to get these jetties.

चिल्ड्रेन्स बुक ट्रस्ट

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*574. श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चिल्ड्रेन्स बुक ट्रस्ट को केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा परोक्ष अथवा अपरोक्ष रूप में प्रतिवर्ष कितनी सहायता दी जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या मथुरा रोड स्थित इसके इमारत के कुछ हिस्से किराये पर चढ़ा दिये गये है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस ट्रस्ट पर तथा इसके द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तकों पर कोई नियंत्रण रखती है ; और

(घ) क्या इसने अपना प्रतिवेदन तथा हिसाब-किताब सरकार के सामने प्रस्तुत किया किया है, और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (घ). विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) चिल्ड्रेन्स बुक ट्रस्ट को, इसके खर्चे की कमी वाले भाग को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा तदर्थ आधार पर शंकर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाल प्रतियोगिता करने के लिए 1.25 लाख रुपए का वार्षिक अनुदान दिया जा रहा है । इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार से लिए गए ऋण पर ट्रस्ट द्वारा चुकाये जाने वाले ब्याज के बराबर उसको एक उपदान दिया गया है । राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ट्रस्ट को दिए गए किसी अनुदान के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) जी, हां। ट्रस्ट से प्राप्त की गई सूचना के अनुसार ।

(ग) सरकार इस ट्रस्ट तथा इसके द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तकों पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं रखती है ।

(घ) जी, नहीं । बाल प्रतियोगिता के लिए दिए गये अनुदान के उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में हिसाब का केवल एक जांचा गया विवरण प्राप्त हुआ है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या यह सही है कि बंगाल के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, श्री विधान चन्द्र राय, ने चिल्ड्रेन्स बुक ट्रस्ट के लिए, और खास कर उसके वाचनालय के लिए, प्रमिला राय के नाम से एक लाख रुपये का इनाम दिया था, जिसमें से कोई भी पैसा इस वाचनालय के लिये खर्च नहीं किया गया है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मेरे पास इस समय इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या यह सही है कि चिल्ड्रन्ज बुक ट्रस्ट को कायम हुए करीब छः सात साल हो गए और सिर्फ कल 21 किताबों का प्रकाशन हुआ है, यदि हां, तो इस बीच की अवधि में बच्चों के लिए किताबें क्यों प्रकाशित नहीं की गईं ? क्या यह बात भी सही है कि इन्हीं बातों को लेकर एक ट्रस्टी, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, ने इस्तीफ़ा दे दिया ?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): It was only yesterday that the children's book trust was inaugurated by the President. May I tell the House that it took sometime to put up the building and to make all the necessary arrangements and it is doing splendid work, and it proposes to go on doing splendid work. I am sure that my hon. friend and the House will be fully satisfied with what this particular trust is capable of doing.

Mr. Speaker: The second part of the question was whether Shrimati Indira Gandhi resigned because the

work has not been done in the intervening time.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not aware of the fact that Shrimati Indira Gandhi resigned due to this fact. I will enquire into it and if she had resigned I am sure it would not have been dissatisfaction with the work of the book trust.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने यह पूछा है कि इन सात सालों में क्या इमारत बनाने के काम पर ही सारा पैसा खर्च हुआ है या किताबों पर भी कोई पैसा खर्च किया गया है । यह योजना क्या है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । पहले इमारत और अफ़सरों की तनख्वाहें और फिर वास्तविक कार्य ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बागड़ी ।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस ट्रस्ट के खर्च का ब्योरा बतायेंगे कि इमारत, अफ़सरों की तनख्वाहों और किताबों आदि की छपाई के खर्च में क्या अन्तर है, इन तीनों पर कितना-कितना खर्च किया गया है ?

12.00 hrs.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : ये आंकड़े इस समय मेरे पास उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । जैसा कि इस विवरण में भी दिया गया है हमारे पास आडिटेड एकाउंट्स की एक ही प्रति अभी तक पहुंची है । इसके बाद जब सूचना आएगी तब यह बताया जा सकता है ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । तीन-चार सवाल किये गये हैं और उन सभी के जवाब में यह कह दिया गया है कि हमारे पास सूचना नहीं है । मधु लिमये साहब ने कहा तो उसके जवाब में भी कह दिया गया है कि अभी ब्योरा हमारे पास नहीं है । इंदिरा गांधी जी के इस्तीफ़े के बारे में पूछा गया तो कह दिया गया कि ब्योरा नहीं है । कितने पैसे इमारत पर खर्च हुए हैं, इसके जवाब में कह दिया गया है कि पता नहीं है । यहां पर ये कैसे बैठे हैं कि इनको कुछ पता ही नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : बाद में इसको लिया जाये ।

आप मंत्री महोदय से कहें कि वे पूरा जवाब दिया करें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इमारत पर कितना पैसा खर्च हुआ है, यह तो बताया जाए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जानकारी हासिल करके यहां ये आया करें । बिना तैयारी के आते हैं । इसका क्या मतलब है ? आप इसके बारे में व्यवस्था दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था यह है कि जब वे बगैर तैयारी के आते हैं और जवाब ठीक नहीं देते हैं तो इस हाउस को अख्तियार है कि उनको बरखास्त कर दे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी इतनी ताकत होती तो इनमें से एक एक को निकाल देता ।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Sir, I raise a point of order. I would like to know whether it is in order for a Member of this House to raise questions regarding a Trust which is an independent body and which owes only a loan to the Government which is probably to be returned in time?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister ought to have taken objection, if any, at that time.

The Question Hour is over.

Shri Kapur Singh: If the House so desires, Question No. 578 might be put.

Mr. Speaker: I have ruled it many a time here that when the Question Hour is over, it is the Minister's privilege; if he wants to answer it, certainly I would welcome it, but it is for the Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sure he will answer it. Shri Hathi or Shri Mishra may answer it.—Not willing? *(Interruption)*.

Mr. Speaker: If the Home Minister wants to answer it, I have no objection.

Shri Hathi: The Home Minister is not here. (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why are they afraid?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Short Notice Question.

Shri Linga Reddy *rose*—

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to say something about the short notice question.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him afterwards.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to raise a point of order about the short notice question.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Linga Reddy might resume his seat.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would invite your kind attention to the wording of the short notice question. It refers to famine conditions in a particular State—the State of Mysore—and refers to the news about starvation deaths. You remember, Sir, that whenever we gave notice of such subjects, when we put questions in this House or when we sent Calling Attention Notices or even attempted to table short notice questions about starvation deaths and famine conditions in Rajasthan, in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, etc. you in your wisdom disallowed them on the ground that a discussion was coming, and the Minister did not give any reply. Now, while I welcome this short notice question, I would request the hon. Minister kindly to say whether this has been treated as a case arising on the basis of actual information or news, and that is why this discrimination has been shown.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether there were other short notice questions also on the same subject. Calling Attention is a different thing. So far as the short notice question is concerned, I send or forward the notices to the Minister. If he says he is willing and that he would answer it, certainly it would be admitted.

श्री मधु लिमये : सवाल यह है कि जो सदस्य मंत्रियों की चापलूसी और खुशामद नहीं करते हैं उनके प्रश्न तो आयेंगे ही नहीं और आपको अधिकार नहीं है और आप इसके बारे में कुछ कर नहीं सकते हैं । मंत्री महोदय यह चाहते हैं कि सदस्य उनकी चापलूसी और खुशामद करें या प्रश्न के महत्व को देखते हुए वे अल्प सूचना के प्रश्नों को स्वीकार करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर मैं कौन से रूल में फैसला करूं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : रूल्ज नहीं, आप भी बहुत सी बातें वैसे भी तो कह देते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि हर एक मिनिस्टर सवाल के मैरिट को देख कर फैसला करेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : ऐसा कभी नहीं होता है । चापलूसी और खुशामद के आधार पर यह होता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कई बार नोटिस देते हैं लेकिन मंजूर नहीं करते हैं । साधारण प्रश्न जो होते हैं उसको स्वीकार कर लिया जाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस चीज को मैंने एक बार कह दिया है । इसको दोहराना मैं नहीं चाहता हूं । मैं बहुत ही काबिले ऐतराज समझता हूं कि बिला वजह इलजाम लगाया जाए । मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि यह ठीक होगा कि इस तरह से बार बार कहा जाये । अगर किसी की राय भी हो तो यह कोई सबूत नहीं इस बात का ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then, Sir, we may be allowed to put questions in respect of other States also.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, may I make one submission? The language used in putting this point reflects upon the

hon. Member whose question has been allowed. Whether the hon. Minister takes objection to it or not, this is a serious reflection upon the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: I quite agree, and it is very objectionable that such a language should be used. The hon. Member should take care in future.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Starvation Death in Mysore State

S.N.Q. 6. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were two starvation deaths on account of famine conditions in Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District, Mysore State according to a news-item published in the "Prajavani" dated the 16th November, 1965; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to provide the famine-stricken people with employment and foodgrains at cheap rates?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The State Government are taking all possible measures to relieve the distress caused by scarcity conditions.

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इजाजत नहीं देता हूं । व्यवस्था का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । इस देश में कौन भूख से मरता है और कौन कम खा कर मरता है या कौन मरण व्रत रख कर मरता है, इसके बारे में मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरी बात आप सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उधर उनको बुला रहा हूं । उनको मुझे बुलाने दीजिये ।

Shri Linga Reddy: May I know whether investigation has been made to find out the truth of the news item in the local daily, *Prajavani*, dated 16th November, 1965; if so, with what result?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The question itself relates to that and we made an enquiry with the Mysore Government. They made an enquiry with reference to the publication of this news item in *Prajavani* and they have sent a telegram that there is absolutely no basis for this news item.

श्री बागड़ी : इसके बारे में मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पं. ा कर हा हूं । मैं हाउस की सम्मति ाहता हूं कि जब क्वेश्चन आवर में फि ा र व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कोई उठायेगा, प्ला ' आफ आर्डर उठायेगा, वह मेरी आई कै नहीं कर सकेगा बाकी सारे घंटे भर में ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं इसके लिए ख्वाहिशमन्द नहीं हूं । मैं तो आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं ।

Shri Linga Reddy: Has the Chief Minister of Mysore addressed letters to you, Sir, and also asked the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister....

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, I am not able to hear the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: There is too much noise. Would the hon. Member kindly resume his seat? Let the hon. Members observe silence; then alone I will proceed with the business and not otherwise.

Yes, Shri Linga Reddy may put his question.

Shri Linga Reddy: Has the Chief Minister of Mysore addressed letters

to you, Sir, and also requested the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister, stating that the people are on the verge of starvation, to send Rs. 20 crores towards famine relief as grant and also that 11 lakh tons of foodgrain should be made available?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have received a letter from the Chief Minister of Mysore—he has written to the Finance Minister also—asking for aid to tide over the food situation. As far as foodgrains are concerned, we are trying to deliver as much quantities as possible, with reference to the availability and also with reference to the demands from other States. As far as the request for Rs. 20 crores is concerned, it is under the consideration of the Finance Ministry.

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । भुखमरी के बारे में जो जवाब दिया गया उसके बारे में मैं ग्राप से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । भुखमरी का मतलब मंत्री महोदय क्या सिर्फ मरण व्रत को लेते हैं, प्रण करके जो ग्रन्न या कोई चीज न खाये ग्रौर मर जाये, उसको भुखमरी समझते हैं । लेकिन दरग्रस्ल भुखमरी सिर्फ मरण व्रत नहीं है । कम खाना, न खाना, कम खाने के मुताबिक उसको रोज उतनी खुराक न मिलना जिस से वह जीवित रहे, खुराक की कमी से मर जाये या न खाने के मुताबिक ग्रगर उसको दो दिन में एक दफा या तीन दिन में दो दफे उसे खाना न मिले ग्रच्छी तरह से तब उसकी मृत्यु हो जाये तो यह भी भुखमरी है । दस, बारह लाख ग्रादमी इन दोनों भुखमरियों के कारण मरते हैं । इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं ग्राप से व्यवस्था चाहता हूं । जब मंत्री महोदय भुखमरी के बारे में बयान दें तो कम खाने या न खाने के बिना पर जो भुखमरी होती है उस को भी बतला दें । जो यह भुखमरी होती है उसकी एन्क्वायरी सिर्फ सरकार के ग्रफसर करते हैं ग्रौर सरकार को इसका जवाब देना पड़ता है । इसलिये ग्रगर कोई मृत्यु भुखमरी के कारण हो तो उसकी बाकायदा ग्रदालत से जांच होनी चाहिये ताकि सरकार ग्रपने फेल को छिपा न सके । इस पर मैं ग्राप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं ।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : यह व्यवस्था किस ग्राटिकल या रूल के नीचे होगी, यह भी बतला दीजिये । क्या शुरू से ग्राखीर तक जाऊं ग्रौर उसके बाद ग्राप को बतलाऊं ।

श्री बागड़ी : ग्राप को तो सब याद है ।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : बिला वजह यह सवाल किया गया । यह प्वाइंट ग्राफ ग्रार्डर नहीं है । इसका जवाब मुझ से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता । यह फिवोलस है ग्रौर मैं करार देता हूं कि इसके बाद ऐसा सवाल नहीं ग्राना चाहिये ।

श्री बागड़ी : ग्राप इस को गैर जरूरी समझते हैं जब देश . . .

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ग्रार्गूमेंट्स पसन्द नहीं करूंगा । ग्राखिर मुझे फैसला देना है या नहीं । मैं ने फैसला दे दिया है ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं ने ग्राप से दरखास्त की है . . .

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रब ग्राप चुप रहेंगे या नहीं ।

श्री बागड़ी : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, ...

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रब ग्राप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं कुछ कहता हूं तो ग्राप नाराज हो जाते हैं ।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मै नाराज कैसे न होऊं जब ग्राप कहना नहीं मानते ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं तो ग्राप की बात को टालता ही नहीं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that there have been some surveys by the Union Food Ministry with the help of the

State Governments into the famine conditions and scarcity conditions in some of the States, including Mysore, whether any reports have been submitted, and what steps have been taken by the Central Government to remove those conditions?

SUSPENSION OF MEMBER

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तो पंजाब . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मेम्बर साहब रुकते नहीं हैं और प्रोसीडिंग्स को इंटरप्ट करते हैं तो मैं उन से कहूंगा कि वह बाहर चले जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का हुक्म न मानूं तब तो आप कह सकते हैं । मैं चुप बैठ जाता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कहा कि आप बाहर चले जायें । . . . मैं आप से पूछता हूं कि आप बाहर जायेंगे या नहीं ।

श्री बागड़ी : इस तरह से तो ठीक नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह चुप बैठ रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस बात को नहीं मान सकता । माननीय सदस्य बाहर जाते हैं या नहीं ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी .

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप बाहर जायेंगे या नहीं ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे कहने के बावजूद . . . .

श्री बागड़ी : राजस्थान, पंजाब और मध्य प्रदेश में लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं, इस बारे में . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे कहने के बावजूद .

श्री किशन पटनायक : आप एक बात तो सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे कहने के बावजूद श्री बागड़ी बाहर जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं । मैं उन्हें नेम करता हूं । माननीय सदस्य श्री बागड़ी मेरी अथारिटी को फ्लाउट कर रहे हैं, उन से मैं ने बाहर जाने के लिये कहा लेकिन वह मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : आप एक बात तो सुन लीजिये ।

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That Shri Maniram Bagri, a Member of this House and named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of this House for three days".

Mr. Speaker: The question is. . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : आप एक बात सुन लीजिये ।

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That Shri Maniram Bagri, a Member of this House and named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of this House for three days".

The Lok Sabha divided:

श्री किशन पटनायक: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी एक बात सुन लीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रस्ताव को वापस लिया जाये । मशीन काम नहीं कर रही है ।

Mr. Speaker: I am calling for division again. Members should be ready in their seats with both hands ready to operate.

The question is:

> "That Shri Maniram Bagri, a Member of this House and named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of this House for three days."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 8] **AYES** **[12.21 hrs.**

Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alvares, Shri
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bade, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Borooah, Shri P. G.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimala
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranarth
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Gowdh, Shri Veeranna
Gulshan, Shri
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Hem Raj, Shri
Himmatsinhji, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jena, Shri
Kachhavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Karni Singhji, Shri
Kesar Lal, Shri
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Malaichami, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Maseni, Shri M. R.
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
More, Shri K. L.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Naik, Shri Maheswar
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Nath Pai, Shri
Nesamony, Shri
Pandit, Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Patel, Shri Man Sinh P.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rattan Lal, Shri
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri Linga
Reddy, Shri Surender
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Sham Nath, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinkre, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheswar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri S. T.
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Soy, Shri H. C.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Thengal, Shri Nallakoya
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Tyagi, Shri
Ulkey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Valvi, Shri
Veerabasappa, Shri
Verma, Shri S. L.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Vijaya Raje, Shrimati
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh

NOES

Bagri, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Pattnayak, Shri Kishen

Shri Gahmari (Ghazipur): *rose*-

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes: 154; Noes: 4.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I will ask Shri Bagri, under the orders of the House, that he might go out of the House and that he is suspended for three days.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जाता हूं । लेकिन आप निर्णय तो दीजिये कि भुखमरी होती क्या है । मैं तो जा रहा हूं लेकिन आप भुखमरी के निर्णय के बारे में जरा सोचिये और जो लोग हुकूमत के ऊपर बैठे रहते हैं उन को बतलाइये तो कि भुखमरी होती क्या है ।

(*Shri Bagri then left the House*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION—*contd.*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, my question has not been replied.

Mr. Speaker: What was his question?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was whether it is a fact that after getting reports from other States, in addition to Mysore, some survey has been conducted in those areas or States which are famine-stricken and where scarcity conditions prevail; if so, whether reports have been received and steps taken by the Central Government to afford necessary help in those areas?

Mr. Speaker: Should we not devote all this time to the debate that is coming up today? He is going out of the Mysore limit and asking questions that are not relevant.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was about other States in addition to Mysore.

Mr. Speaker: I think all the time should be devoted to the debate so that the question of all States can be taken up there instead of putting these questions. Calling Attention Notice.

Shri Nath Pai: Your ruling is very correct but we do not get specific replies about the specific difficulties. He will be giving reply only to the general points. You are putting an omnibus ban on questions.

Mr. Speaker: It is not an omnibus ban. Immediately we are taking up the food debate.

Shri Bade: We have also received letters from Madhya Pradesh....

Mr. Speaker: That is why I say that all those questions could be taken up there.

Shri Bade: That question of ban will not be discussed in the debate. That is a particular question.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Members want, I can extend it. But that will be taken out of the time of the debate.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me. My question was about the other States in addition to Mysore.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot go out of Mysore limit during the Short Notice Question. We now take up the Calling Attention Notice. Shri Yashpal Singh.

श्री मधु लिमये : खाद्य समस्या वाली बहस के बाद इसको क्यों नहीं लेते, इस समय खत्म कर दीजिये ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Damage to Religious Places

***572. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have compiled a list of places of religious worship of different denominations which have been damaged by Pakistani attacks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent of the damage inflicted by indiscriminate Pakistani bombing?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Such a list is being compiled and details regarding damage to places of religious worship of different denominations will be laid on the Table of the House when full information is available.

निजी थैलियां

***575. श्री बागड़ी :**
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने भूतपूर्व देशी रियासतों के शासकों से इस राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल में स्वेच्छा से अपनी निजी थैलियां (प्रिवी पर्स) कम करने की प्रार्थना की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में शासकों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। किन्तु हमारी अक्तूबर, 1962 की अपील के जवाब में 165 शासकों ने स्वेच्छा से अपने प्रिवी पर्सों में से कुछ प्रतिशत राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा निधि में देना स्वीकार किया है ।

Fertilizer Corporation of India

***576. Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has decided to purchase processes patented by other countries in fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The proposal of the Fertilizer Corporation of India to purchase Urea synthesis know-how from a foreign firm has been approved by Government.

(b) The terms and conditions will be finalised shortly.

Oil in Gangetic Plain

***577. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the search for oil in the Gangetic plain has been finally given up;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the area selected for further search for oil; and

(d) the reasons for the selection of that area?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Exploratory surveys are still in progress in this region.

Sant Fateh Singh's Talks with P. M. and the Home Minister

***578. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister and he had long talks with Sant Fateh Singh on the 7th and 8th August, 1965;

(b) whether in the course of the talks Sant Fateh Singh catalogued in concrete terms, numerous instances of ill-treatment of, and discrimination against the Sikh Community, including allegations against a Union Minister or Ministers of injuring the religious susceptibilities of Sikhs;

(c) whether the Prime Minister and he had promised to inquire into and redress the grievances narrated by Sant Fateh Singh;

(d) if so, the nature of action taken in the matter uptodate; and

(e) the results thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) to (e). A record note of the Prime Minister's talks with Sant Fateh Singh held on the 7th and 8th August, 1965, has already been placed on the Table of the House on the 23rd August, 1965. During the talks, Sant Fateh Singh handed over some representations to the Prime Minister containing the specific grievances and demands of the Sikh community. One of these grievances related to a statement alleged to have been made by the Union Health Minister, who had subsequently denied the allegation as completely baseless. The other specific points made by Sant Fateh Singh in his talks as well as in his representation have been referred to the Government of Punjab and the concerned Union Ministries for taking action to redress genuine grievances, if any, and to forward their comments. Full reports on all the points have not yet been received. However, both the Union Government and the Government of Punjab will ensure that the concrete points raised by Sant Fateh Singh are gone into carefully and that no scope for any sense of grievance remains.

महात्मा गांधी जन्म शताब्दी समारोह

***579. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 24 मार्च, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 548 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महात्मा गांधी जन्म शताब्दी समारोह समिति ने अपना कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसने समारोहों का क्या कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है; और

(ग) उसे क्रियान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन): (क) से (ग). 28 अगस्त, 1965 को गांधी शताब्दी समारोह की राष्ट्रीय समिति की पहली बैठक हुई, जिसमें ब्यौरेवार कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए एक कार्यकारिणी समिति की स्थापना की गई। 29 नवम्बर, 1965 को कार्यकारिणी समिति की बैठक होने वाली थी।

Bhutto's Application for Indian Citizenship

***580. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news published in Col. 6, page 6 of the 'Times of India' dated the 10th November, 1965 that Mr. Z. A. Bhutto's application before the Custodian-General of India that he should be recognised as an Indian citizen was rejected only after he had become a member of the Pakistani Cabinet; and

(b) if so, whether this news is correct?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Yes.

(b) Before partition Shri Z. A. Bhutto, alongwith his parents was a resident of Bombay and owned certain properties there. In September, 1947 he went to U.S.A. on an Indian Passport. In 1949 his Bombay properties were taken over as evacuee property. Shri Bhutto claimed himself to be a non-evacuee and for that purpose took proceedings before the Custodian, Custodian-General, Bombay and Punjab High Courts and ultimately before the Supreme Court of India for 9 years. In the course of these proceedings he disowned any connection with Pakistan. In November, 1958, on a petition made by Shri Z. A. Bhutto that he had then settled down in Pakistan and that his appeal be dismissed as withdrawn, the Supreme Court granted the prayer and passed an order accordingly.

Extracts from his various petitions and statements recorded in the course of proceedings are contained in the statement which I place on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5279/65].

M/s. Bennett Coleman & Co., Ltd.

***581. Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri N. C. Chatterjee:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. has completed its investigation in the case of criminal misappropriation by M/s. Bennett Coleman and Company, Limited, Bombay;

(b) whether the opinion of the Attorney-General has been obtained on the question of proceeding with the criminal case in a court of law;

(c) whether a copy of the Attorney-General's opinion will be laid on the Table; and

(d) whether any proposal for an out-of-court settlement of the various cases against the former Chairman and other Directors of M/s. Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd. is under consideration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

आसाम से घुसपैठियों का निकालना

***582. श्री बड़े :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आसाम से घुसपैठियों को निकालने में सरकार को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि आसाम से घुसपैठियों के पाकिस्तान में पुनः प्रवेश करने पर पाकिस्तान ने प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) से (ग). हाल ही में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान सीमा-सुरक्षा दल ने भारत से निकाले गये पाकिस्तानियों को वापस खदेड़ने की चेष्टा की थी । भारतीय सीमा-सुरक्षा

दल अवैध रूप से प्रवेश करने वाले पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठियों के पुनः प्रवेश को रोकने के लिये लगातार चौकसी रख रहे हैं ।

Oil-bearing Structures in Assam

*583. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported in the 'Times of India' of the 16th November, 1965 a fairly large oil-bearing structure has been struck in Assam; and

(b) if so, Government's estimate about its potentiality?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

मंत्रियों के लिये आचार संहिता

*584. **श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रियों के लिये आचार संहिता बने लगभग दो वर्ष हो गये हैं;

(ख) अब तक कितने मंत्रियों ने अपनी आस्तियों और दायित्वों के विवरण दिये हैं; और

(ग) वे किन-किन राज्यों के हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी, नहीं । मंत्रियों के लिये आचार संहिता को 29 अक्तूबर, 1964 को ही प्रकाशित किया गया । लोक-सभा के सभा-पटल पर एक प्रति 18 नवम्बर, 1964 को रखी गई थी । 18 नवम्बर, 1964 को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 56 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग). सभी केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों तथा संसदीय सचिवों ने अपनी आस्तियों तथा दायित्वों के बारे में घोषणा कर दी है । राज्यों/मंत्रियों वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में से 7 के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने भी अपनी घोषणाएं कर दी है :—

1. हिमाचल प्रदेश
2. उड़ीसा
3. त्रिपुरा
4. मनीपुर
5. पश्चिम बंगाल
6. गोआ, दमन और दीव
7. पांडीचेरी

'समता सन्देश' (मध्य प्रदेश के हिन्दी समाचार पत्र) में राष्ट्रविरोधी लेख

*585. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री यु० ह० सिंह :
श्री गुलशन :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री बड़े :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री बूटा सिंह :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीडा :
श्री श्यामलाल सर्राफ :
श्री सिद्धनंजप्पा :
श्री बलजीत सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शुजालपुर (म० प्र०) से प्रकाशित हिन्दी के समाचार पत्र "समता सन्देश" के 4 सितम्बर, 1965 के अंक संख्या 4 के सम्पादकीय में भारत और पाकिस्तान को एक ही स्तर पर मान कर भारत विरोधी विचार व्यक्त किये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस प्रकार की राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियों को रोकने की दृष्टि से इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार के अनुसार उक्त पत्र ने तथा-कथित लेख 3 सितम्बर, 1965 को छापा था। राज्य सरकार के दृष्टिकोण से कोई कार्यवाही करना जरूरी नहीं समझा गया क्योंकि वह लेख पूर्वाग्रहों से ग्रस्त अथवा आपत्तिजनक नहीं था।

Obscene Writings

*586. **Shri J. B. S. Bist:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the law relating to obscene writings;

(b) if so, the precise nature of the changes contemplated and their implications; and

(c) whether the proposed changes would provide for the imposition of a ban on the publications which publish material relating to incestuous relations or other offensive sexy material likely to pervert the youth?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have under consideration certain proposals for amending the existing provisions of law relating to obscenity. These are yet to be finalised.

Cochin Refinery

*588. **Shri Warior:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that plans to expand the capacity of the 2½ million ton Cochin Refinery to 3½ million tons have been stalled because of the reported reluctance of the Union Government to sanction it; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Admission to the Technical and Medical Colleges

*589. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are great irregularities in making admissions to the Technical and Medical Colleges in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to see that only deserving candidates are admitted to these colleges on the basis of merit?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The colleges have been advised to make admissions on merit alone.

No great irregularities, as such, have come to the notice of the Government.

Recommendations of Chief Justices' Conferences

*590. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Chief Justices' Conferences held in 1963 and 1965 and Government's reaction thereto; and

(b) the main purpose of these periodical Conferences and the extent to which it has been achieved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) A statement containing the required information in respect of the Chief Justices' Conferences held in 1963 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5280/65].

As regards the Conference held in 1965, the Conference itself has treated its proceedings as confidential. It will not, therefore, be in the public interest to disclose those recommendations.

(b) These Conferences are called to discuss problems of interest to the Chief Justices of High Courts and the Chief Justice of India. They discuss important matters connected with the judicial administration and also matters connected with the offices of High Court Judges including conditions of service. The proceedings of the Conference are forwarded to the Government of India, and the conclusions reached at the Conferences are considered by the Government and appropriate decisions are taken by them. The Conferences have proved useful.

Map published in 'Burmah-Shell News'

*592. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the issue of Burmah-Shell News of November, 1965 (Vol. IV-No. II) depicting the map of India and Pakistan;

(b) whether it is a fact that Kashmir has been shown as an independent unit clearly demarcated outside India on the same category as Nepal; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ban this House Journal of Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Limited?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The map gives the impression that Jammu and Kashmir is outside India. The article of which the map is a part is an extract from an issue of the "Petroleum Press Service" published in London, and the Burmah-Shell have explained that the mistake in the map was not noticed by the editor of the Burmah-Shell News and this was an unfortunate error. M/s. Burmah-Shell New Delhi. have tendered written apology for the error. They have also arranged to withdraw copies of this issue of the journal, and to have a suitable correction published in its next issue regretting the publication of the map.

Oil Refineries

*593. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to favour full public ownership of the Oil Refineries in future; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The Government is adhering to the principles laid down in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April, 1956.

Appointment of a Vice-Chancellor in Punjab

*594. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a person, who had earlier been removed by order of the President in the wake of an inquiry by the Chairman, Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission who found him guilty of corruption, has recently been appointed as the Vice-Chancellor of a University in the Punjab;

(b) whether Government have advised or propose to advise the Governor or Government of Punjab that the appointment of a person with such antecedents is improper and undesirable; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) An officer of the I.A.S. borne on the Madhya Pradesh cadre, who was compulsorily retired in February, 1963 by an order of the President passed on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission, has been appointed as the Vice-Chancellor of a University in the Punjab.

(b) The Chief Minister of Punjab has been requested to look into the matter.

(c) Does not arise.

Municipal Work in Kerala

1590. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved a scheme for the construction of bath rooms and septic tanks in Kerala towns for the benefit of those engaged in Sea-scavenging work;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for this purpose; and

(c) the share which each municipality or Corporation has to bear according to the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Rs. 80,000 was sanctioned during 1964-65 as grants-in-aid to 16 Municipal Councils for construction of bath rooms. A sum of Rs. 1,19,650 was sanctioned to 10 Municipal Councils for construction of septic tanks and public latrines.

(c) As the schemes are centrally sponsored ones, no share has been met by the Municipal Councils.

Destruction of Houses in Hosdurgi, Kerala

1591. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 33 houses were destroyed recently in Agnoore Panchayat, Hosdurgi Taluk, Kerala;

(b) if so, whether any relief was given to the people affected;

(c) whether Government have received any representations in this connection; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) 21 houses were fully destroyed; 9 partially collapsed and 27 were damaged by floods in Chittari river in July last.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Houseless persons have been accommodated in Lower Primary School, Kallingal. Gruel centres were opened for two weeks for two hundred persons. Cash grants have also been given to 56 victims.

Cases pending before Supreme Court

1592. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending before the Supreme Court as on the 31st October, 1965; and

(b) the number of cases which have been pending for over three years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

पुरातत्व विभाग

1593. **श्री रामसेवक यादव :**
श्री उटिया :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पुरातत्व विभाग पर कितना व्यय प्रति वर्ष होता है तथा कितने कर्मचारी पूरा वर्ष काम करते हैं ;

(ख) भारत में आर्यों के आगमन के सम्बन्ध में संकेत करने वाले जो प्रसिद्ध स्थल अथवा स्थान मालूम किये गये हैं उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उन पर अब तक कुल कितना व्यय किया गया है और क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले गये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) भारत के पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण पर पिछले तीन वर्षों में औसतन 1,18,19,153 रुपये प्रति वर्ष खर्च हुए; और पिछले तीन वर्षों में पूरा साल काम करने वाले स्टाफ की औसतन संख्या 1986 थी।

(ख) अभी तक ज्ञात पुरातत्वीय संस्कृतियों में से किसी के साथ आर्यों का सम्बन्ध था यह अभी निश्चित रूप से नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Facilities to Members of Parliaments under Detention

1594. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5 and state:

(a) what is the response from different States to the suggestion made by the Central Government for giving special facilities to the M.Ps.; and

(b) how far those suggestions were given effect to?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Government of India do not consider it necessary to ascertain the response from the State Governments in this matter as the suggestions were made only for guidance on a subject which is entirely the concern of the State Governments.

Nehru Memorial Museum

1595. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Kishan Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Wing to the Nehru Memorial Museum at Tin Murti is being added now; and

(b) if so, the details of the new Wing?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Review of Detenus

1596. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the list of Detenus from

time to time and to detain only such persons as are absolutely necessary for national security; and

(b) if so, the steps taken towards the revision of the list of the Detenus?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The question of revising the list of detenus by Government does not arise as the laws relating to Preventive Detention, namely, the Preventive Detention Act and rule 30 of the DIR contain provisions for review of each individual case and appropriate action is taken by the authority concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

Delhi Police Headquarters

1597. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Delhi Police Headquarters will be housed in a new 6-storey building on the Mathura Road, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for the change; and

(c) the cost of settling the office in the new building?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Cases pending in M.P. High Court

1598. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases pending for the last one year, two years, three years, four years and five years in the Madhya Pradesh High Court at Jabalpur; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to get those cases disposed of expeditiously?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi): (a) and (b). The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

High Court Judges in Madhya Pradesh

1599. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of High Court Judges in Madhya Pradesh at present; and

(b) the total number of High Court Judges fixed for Madhya Pradesh?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) 13 permanent Judges.

(b) 13 Permanent Judges and 1 Additional Judge.

Central Schools

1600. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Schools in the country functioning at present; and

(b) the number of such schools in Madhya Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandaran): (a) Eightysix.

(b) Six.

New University in Madhya Pradesh

1601. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish one more University in Madhya Pradesh during the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details of the place of location and the cost thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Awards to Indians by Soviet Embassy

1602. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of awards and prizes were given by the Soviet Embassy on the 76th Birth Anniversary of Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru to the Indian authors, Journalists and children;

(b) if so, the details of the awards and their winners; and

(c) the object of the awards?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5281/65].

Lubricating Oils Produced and Imported

1603. **Dr. P. Srinivasan:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of the various lubricating oils produced in India at present and their value;

(b) the total quantity of the lubricating oils imported at present and their value;

(c) the optimum yearly production of these oils after the proposed ESSO and Mobil-IOC Plants go into production and when this level will be reached; and

(d) the approximate import bill for the lubricating oils after the optimum level has been reached?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). The information cannot be disclosed since it is restricted under the Defence of India Rules, 1962.

(d) Production of lubricating oils at the end of the 4th Plan is expected to cover a substantial part of our requirements, and imports will accordingly be marginal.

'ज्ञान सरोवर' का प्रकाशन

1604. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री लखमू भवानी :
श्री वाड़ीवा :
श्रीमती श्याम कुमारी देवी :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षा मन्त्रालय ने 'ज्ञान सरोवर' प्रकाशित करने की कोई योजना बनाई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इसे प्रकाशित करने का काम किस तिथि को और किस समय दिया गया था; और

(घ) अब तक 'ज्ञान सरोवर' के कितने खण्ड प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं, तथा उस पर सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है और शेष खण्ड कब तक प्रकाशित हो जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). हिन्दी विश्वकोश 'ज्ञान सरोवर' के निर्माण, संकलन और प्रकाशन से सम्बन्धित कार्य एक प्राइवट शिक्षा संस्था को जुलाई 1952 में सौंपा गया था। समझौते की शर्तें संलग्न विवरण में दी गई हैं।

विवरण

मकतबा जामिया (जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया) द्वारा निम्नलिखित कार्य करने की आशा की जाती थी :

(क) ज्ञान सरोवर के प्रकाशन की व्यवस्था; और

(ख) भारत सरकार के आदेशानुसार इस की बिक्री।

2. जहां तक 'क' का सम्बन्ध था, मकतबा को भारत सरकार द्वारा गठित समिति के निर्णय का पालन भारत सरकार द्वारा बताई गई निम्नलिखित बातों के लिए करना था :

(1) कागज की किस्म और आकार;

(2) टाईप के अक्षर और आकार;

(3) पुस्तक की आकृति, जिल्दबन्दी आदि का वास्तविक ढांचा;

(4) प्रत्येक खण्ड की मुद्रित की जाने वाली प्रतियों की संख्या;

(5) मकतबा को पाण्डुलिपि देने तथा उसके प्रकाशन के बीच का समय;

(6) छपाई की दरें।

जहां तक 'ख' का सम्बन्ध था, मकतबा को निम्नलिखित कार्य करने थे :

(अ) सरकार के लिए विश्वकोश की मुद्रित प्रतियां तीन वर्ष तक मुफ्त जमा रखना; और

(ब) निम्नलिखित बातों के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार के आदेशों का पालन करना :—

(1) निर्धारित शर्तों के अनुसार व्यक्तियों अथवा संस्थाओं को प्रतियां भेजना;

(2) विश्वकोश का मूल्य, बिक्री एजेंट, बट्टे आदि सहित इसकी बिक्री का तरीका।

(3) विश्वकोश से सम्बन्धित प्रचार मकतबा जामिया के प्रशासकीय नियन्त्रण एक लोकप्रिय विश्वकोश निधि भी बनाई गई थी। मकतबा को, भारत सरकार से प्राप्त सभी रकमों और विश्वकोश की बिक्री से प्राप्त रकम का हिसाब अलग अलग रखना था और विश्वकोश निधि से उतनी ही रकम निकालनी थी, जितनी के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा समय समय पर इजाजत दी गई हो। सरकार ने यह अधिकार अपने पास सुरक्षित रखा था कि वह विश्वकोश निधि की रकम को ध्यान में रखते हुए, समय समय पर लिए गए निर्णय के अनुसार उस रकम को वापस करने के लिए मकतबा को आदेश दे सकती है।

(घ) ज्ञान सरोवर, खण्ड I, खण्ड I, (दूसरा संस्करण) और खण्ड (ii) प्राइवेट संस्था द्वारा प्रकाशित किए गए थे। खण्ड (iii) की पाण्डुलिपि उस संस्था द्वारा तैयार की गई थी किन्तु वास्तव में यह सूचना और प्रसार मन्त्रालय के प्रकाशन प्रभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित किया गया है। इन खण्डों पर 2,05,396.87 रु० खर्च किए गए हैं। शेष खण्ड सूचना और प्रसार मन्त्रालय द्वारा यथा समय प्रकाशित किए जायेंगे।

Sabotage Plan of Pak Chancery, Calcutta

1606. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large bulk of papers were burnt in the Pakistan Deputy High Com-

missioner's Office in Calcutta recently; and

(b) whether Government have reasons to believe that those papers contained any plan of large-scale internal sabotage and subversion in the country by creating communal tension?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) There are some reports to this effect.

(b) It is not known if the papers burnt contained any plan of sabotage or subversion in the country.

माध्यमिक स्कूलों में तकनीकी शिक्षा

1607. **श्री मधु लिमये :**
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने पश्चिम और पूर्व यूरोप में माध्यमिक स्कूलों में दी जाने वाली तकनीकी शिक्षा का अध्ययन किया है;

(ख) क्या देश में चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्रियान्विति के लिये माध्यमिक स्कूलों के अधिक से अधिक छात्रों को तकनीकी आधार वाली शिक्षा देने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मध्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) से (ग). इस समय शिक्षा आयोग इस मामले पर विस्तार से विचार कर रहा है।

शिक्षा आयोग द्वारा अपनी सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत किए जाने के बाद सरकार पूरे प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी।

दिल्ली में भूमि के दाम

1608. **श्री रामसेवक यादव :**
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में भूमि के दाम दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ रहे हैं और मकानों के किराये भी बहुत बढ़ गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस मामले में, विशेषत: किराये को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिये, क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र): (क) कुछ बस्तियों के कुछ बिक्री पत्रों के अध्ययन के आधार पर पता चला कि दाम नीचे की ओर गए हैं और कुछ बस्तियों में ऊपर की ओर। दिल्ली के शहरी क्षेत्रों में किराया नियंत्रण अधिनियम, 1958 के अधीन किरायों पर नियंत्रण है। किसी स्थान के अनुपात में उस का प्रमाप-भाड़ा (स्टेन्डर्ड रेन्ट) अधिनियम की धारा 6 के अधीन निर्धारित किया जाता है। नवनिर्मित मकानों के शुरू के 5 साल के किराये को उन का प्रमाप-भाड़ा (स्टेन्डर्ड रेन्ट) माना जाता है।

(ख) भूमि के दामों में सट्टेबाजी बन्द करने के लिए सरकार पहले ही बड़े पैमाने पर भूमि के अर्जन और विकास की योजना को क्रियान्वित कर रही है जिस का ब्यौरा 23-3-1961 और पी० जी० देब द्वारा नियम 197 के अधीन दिए गए नोटिस के उत्तर में सदन के सभा-पटल पर रखा गया था। दिल्ली में किराया नियंत्रण अधिनियम 1958 लागू है।

Violations of Rules re: Production before Magistrates

1609. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from the Bar Associations, Civil Liberties Unions and other public-spirited bodies to the effect that the legal constitutional provisions about the production before magistrates are often observed in their breach; and

(b) if so, whether Government have issued any instructions to the Police and other authorities concerned that they should strictly observe this provision to ensure respect for the rule of Law?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No such complaint has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Reorganisation of Delhi Police

1610. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to strengthen and to reorganise the Delhi Police in view of the increasing needs of the expanding Capital;

(b) if so, the changes proposed under the new set-up; and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred in this connection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Delhi Police has been strengthened and re-organised from time to time taking into consideration the crime situation in the territory as also special needs of its various branches. A statement showing the staff sanctioned during the current year for strengthening and re-organising the Delhi Police and the expenditure involved on it is enclosed.

Statement

S. No.	Name of proposal	Approximate expenditure per annum
		Rs.
1.	Creation of additional post of Deputy Inspector General of Police, (Admn.) with staff	6035·00
2.	Creation of additional posts for Verification Branch of C.I.D. (S.B.) Delhi Police	73,600·00
3.	Creation of additional posts for Immigration Office at Palam Airport	1,41,158·00
4.	Creation of additional posts in consequence of change of administrative control of Railway Police from Punjab Government with effect from 16th July, 1965	7,52,660·00
5.	Creation of additional posts for strengthening the beat patrol staff with effect from 1st March, 1966.	
	(i) P. S. Chanakyapuri (ii) P. S. Parliament Street (iii) P. S. Tughlak Road	6,15,000·00
	(iv) P. S. Kingsway Camp	1,26,700·00
6.	Creation of additional posts to make up the deficiency in its Contingency Reserve staff with effect from 1st March, 1966	3,29,300·00
7.	Strengthening of Prosecution Branch	40,000·00
	TOTAL	20,84,453·00

Death of Patient in S.J.T.B. Hospital

1611. Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 791 on the 22nd September, 1965 regarding the death of a T.B. patient in S.J.T.B. Hospital, Delhi and state:

(a) whether the matter has since been fully investigated by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The case is still under investigation.

सरकारी भेद बताने वाले कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही

1612. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री पाराशर :
श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दौरान दिल्ली में सचिवालय अथवा भारत सरकार के अधीन अन्य विभागों के किन्हीं ऐसे कर्मचारियों का पता चला है जो शत्रु को सरकारी भेद बतलाते रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है ; और उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जा रही है; और

(ग) जिन व्यक्तियों पर सरकारी भेद बतलाने का दोषारोपण किया गया है, क्या उन के नामों की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

दिल्ली सलाहकार समिति

1613. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त की गई हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति के कार्यों पर आवर्तक तथा अनावर्तक व्यय के लिये 1965–66 में कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई थी और उस में से अब तक खर्च की गयी राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) इस समिति के कार्यों का प्रचार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र): (क) हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति के लिये अलग से कोई बजट व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है । उस के कार्य का खर्च गृह-मंत्रालय के बजट अनुदान में से किया जाता है । चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में अब तक समिति के काम पर लगभग 46,000 रुपया खर्च किया जा चुका है ।

(ख) कुछ प्रश्नों का उत्तर देते हुए, समिति के निर्माण काल से अब तक उस के द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों और उन पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के ब्यौरे सदन के सभा पटल पर रखे गए हैं ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी समिति, लिमिटेड

1614. श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी उपभोक्त सहकारी समिति, लिमिटेड नई दिल्ली को अब तक कितना लाभ हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या इस समिति ने अपने अंश धारियों के लिए कोई लाभांश घोषित किया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) 1963–64 के सहकारिता वर्ष में 1,30,300 रु० 90 पैसे का लाभ हुआ । 1964–65 के सहकारिता के वर्ष के हिसाब की अभी पड़ताल बाकी है ।

(ख) और (ग). 37,003 रु० 50 पैसे का लाभांश (30-6-64 को 5,92,056 रुपये की दत्त पूंजी पर 6¼ प्रतिशत की दर से) घोषित किया गया है ।

Drilling in Cauvery aBsin

1615. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Muthiah:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has started drilling for oil near Karaikal and Pattukottai in the Cauvery basin;

(b) if so, the depth to which it has gone till to date;

(c) whether any prospects of oil has been found; and

(d) the number of such wells which will be drilled for this purpose?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The first well went down to over 800 metres.

(c) Traces of oil have been found.

(d) This will be determined later.

Assistance to late Shri B. K. Datt's Family

1616. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the financial assistance, if any, given to the family members of the late Shri B. K. Datt, the great revolutionary leader?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): Rs. 500/- from the Home Minister's Discretionary Grant. The Government of Punjab have also sanctioned Rs. 5000/- from Chief Minister's Relief Fund and a monthly allowance of Rs. 250/- from their National Workers Relief Fund.

Apart from these, a sum of Rs. 9,962/- was spent on the treatment of Shri B. K. Datt.

Price of Oil

1617. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the share of (i) Central and State Government taxes and (ii) company's and distributor's profits in the consumer price of a litre of petrol, diesel oil and kerosene in Bombay; and

(b) the steps which Government propose to take to bring relief to the consumer?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The required information is as under:—

	Motor Spirit	H.S.D. Oil	L.D.C.	Kerosene (Sup.)	Kerosene (Inf.)
(i) Price of one litre . . .	75 Paise	68 Paise	26 Paise	42 Paise	28 Paise
(ii) Central duty included in(i)	54 ,,	51 ,,	13 ,,	27 ,,	16 ,,
(iii) Profit included in (i) .	2 ,,	2 ,,	0·9 ,,	0·9 ,,	0·9 ,,
(iv) Dealers' Commission included in (i)	4 ,,	2 ,,	..	..	..
(v) Agents' Commission included in (i)	..	..	0·7 ,,	0·8 ,,	0·8 ,,

These prices are exclusive of sales tax, octroi, local taxes, etc. levied by the State Governments/local authorities.

(b) Increases in prices over the past several years have been only on account of statutory levies. Relief to the consumers depends on relief in the element of duty (which constitutes a predominant portion of the selling price per litre for each product) for which there appears no scope at present because of the need for revenues.

बरौनी-कानपुर और बरौनी-हल्दिया पाइप-लाइन

1618. **श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :** क्या **पैट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरौनी-कानपुर और बरौनी-हल्दिया पाइप-लाइनों के निर्माण-कार्य में अत्याधिक देरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस समय बरौनी से इन दोनों स्थानों पर तेल किस प्रकार भेजा जा रहा है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर): (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। सिवाये निर्माण-काय के शुरू होने में लगभग चार महीने की देर, जिस के कारण थे जापान से मख्य पाइप-लाइन के प्राप्त होने में देर और ठेकेदारों को जीपों एवं ट्रकों को यथासमय हासिल करने में असमर्थता।

(ग) रेल टैंक वैगनों द्वारा।

Barauni Refinery

1619. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent discoveries of crude oil in Assam have brightened the prospects of augmenting the supply to the Barauni refinery;

(b) whether the scheme for expanding Barauni refinery from two to three million tonnes has been finalised; and

(c) whether this expansion will not hamper the prospects of supply of crude oil to the Haldia refinery from indigenous sources?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) This will depend on the volume of reserves that may be discovered.

Demands of Employees' Associations

1620. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of demands received by his Ministry in the course of

last three years from the Central Secretariat Employees' Associations, New Delhi;

(b) the details of these demands and how many of them have been (i) accepted and (ii) rejected; and

(c) the reasons for rejecting these demands?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). There are a number of Service Associations representing various categories of staff working in the Central Secretariat and the demands put forth by these Associations from time to time are numerous and varied. Besides, most of them raise matters of policy which are large to be dealt with within the limits of an answer to a Question.

Survey for Petroleum in M.P.

1621. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey for Petroleum has been made in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) if so, the names of the places; and

(c) the results achieved therefrom?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Geological mapping of the exposed Vindhyans has been carried out in Sahar District and areas adjacent to Jhansi.

(c) The information obtained so far does not warrant exploratory drilling at this stage.

Free Technical Education

1622. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether in order to aid the children of Class IV and other low paid employees in pursuing technical and vocational education beyond the Secondary stage, arrangements are being made for their free education in Government technical institutions?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): There are no arrangements for the free education of children of any category of Central Government employees as such.

Elimination of Administrative Delays

1623. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 204 on the 25th August, 1965 and state:

(a) the decisions since taken by the Minister-level Committee set up to go into the problems of administrative delays and allied matters to eliminate procedural delays and to speed up administrative work; and

(b) the other proposals made in that direction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Some of the more important decisions taken by the Minister-level committee are shown below:-

(1) The question of financial delegation should be reviewed as basic to any attempt towards procedural simplification and there should be an immediate return to the 1962 financial delegations as a first step.

(2) The Ministries should be requested to consider the salient points emerging out of the reports of study teams appointed so far and, utilizing these recommendations as guidelines, to survey the field of their own functions so as to identify problem areas and to work out measures that could be taken to eliminate procedural complexities and discretion and streamlining controls.

(3) The introduction of an officer oriented pattern in Government offices should be expedited.

(4) The Planning Commission should prepare a paper bringing out various bottlenecks and suggesting measures for optimising industrial growth in both public and private sectors and ensuring continuous watch on the progress made so that corrective action can be taken in time.

(5) The Ministries should be requested (i) to consider controls under their jurisdiction which are superfluous or which can be simplified; (ii) to withdraw controls wherever possible and (iii) to simplify as much as possible the controls whose retention is found necessary.

दिल्ली के दैनिक उर्दू समाचार पत्र में सम्पादकीय लेख

1624. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के एक दैनिक उर्दू समाचार पत्र ने 2 अक्तूबर, 1965 के अपने सम्पादकीय लेख में लिखा है कि हम पाकिस्तान को काश्मीर देने की अपेक्षा लद्दाख का कुछ भाग चीन को देना बेहतर समझेंगे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के राष्ट्र विरोधी लेखों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) कुल मिला कर पढ़े जाने पर उक्त सम्पादकीय को ऐसा नहीं पाया गया कि उस पर कानूनी कार्यवाही की जा सके।

इन्दौर में बिना लाइसेंस बन्दूक (गन) कारखाना

1625. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) में हाल ही में बिना लाइसेंस एक बन्दूक (गन) तथा कारतूस कारखाने का पता लगाया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कारखाने को समाज-विरोधी गतिविधियों के केन्द्र के रूप में काम में लाया जाता था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

एक तिब्बती विद्यार्थी की हत्या

1626. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 7 अक्तूबर, 1965 को दिल्ली में एक तिब्बती विद्यार्थी की हत्या कर दी गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) वह व्यक्ति, जिस पर उस विद्यार्थी को छुरा भोंकने का आरोप था, उसी दिन शाम को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

रियायती दरों पर राइफलें

1627. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रशिक्षित लोगों को रियायती दरों पर राइफलें देने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Mining College in Mysore

1628. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore had proposed the establishment of a College of Technology for teaching Mining and Metallurgy in Kolar Gold Field area or at Bhadravathi; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Central Government thereon?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Govt. of Mysore was informed that the Scheme had to be considered in the light of the recommendations of the Central Working Group on Technical Education for the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Working Group has not yet finalised its report.

Girls' Education in Punjab

1629. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by the Central Government on girls' education in the Punjab State during the Third Plan period so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): The expenditure incurred on special schemes relating to girls' education in Punjab State upto 1964-65 was Rs. 7·30 lakhs. Over and above this, a certain portion of amounts spent on General Education has also been spent on the education of girls and women but separate account of this is not available.

A grant of Rs. 35,000 has also been sanctioned to voluntary educational organisations in the State during the Third Plan so far.

Cases pending in Punjab High Court

1630. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of cases pending in the Punjab High Court at Chandigarh as on the 1st October, 1965?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): The total number of cases pending in the Punjab High Court on the 1st October, 1965 was 25397 (16965 at Chandigarh and 8432 at Delhi).

Primary School Buildings in Punjab

1631. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the amount of loan or subsidy granted to the Punjab Government for the construction of Primary School buildings during 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): As there was no development scheme of such Central assistance during 1964-65 and 1965-66, no loan or subsidy has been granted by the Centre to Punjab during these years.

Economic Utilisation of Slack Coal and Coke Breeze

1632. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Fuel Research Institute has completed its

investigation on the economic utilisation of slack coal and coke breeze; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make commercial use of the process thus evolved?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Institute has developed a process for the manufacture of briquettes and moulded shapes from slack coal, coke breeze and/or fine metallic ores.

(b) The process has been leased out to Messrs. Coke Breeze Binder Co., Calcutta for commercial use.

Notified Land in Delhi

1633. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land notified for acquisition by the Delhi Administration so far; and

(b) the area of land for which compensation has been paid so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) 56,300 acres.

(b) The area for which compensation has so far ben awarded is 21,138 acres.

Donation to Pak. Defence Fund

1634. Shri Mohsin: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Industrialist of Delhi donated Rs. 20 lakhs to Pakistan Defence Fund; and

(b) if so, the action taken against him for helping the enemy?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The Government have no information to this effect.

(b) Does not arise.

Sheikh Abdullah's Meeting with Jai Prakash Narain

1635. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Jai Prakash Narain had a meeting with Sheikh Abdullah at Kodaikanal; and

(b) the object of the meeting stated by Shri Jai Prakash Narain in his application to the authorities incharge of Sheikh Abdullah?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Shri Jai Prakash Narain did not have any meeting with Sheikh Abdullah at Kodaikanal.

(b) Does not arise.

Indane Gas

1636. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1758 on the 8th September, 1965 and state:

(a) when the two distributors for the sale of I.O.C's. liquified Petroleum Gas were appointed;

(b) whether "Indane Gas" has since been marketed in Calcutta; and

(c) if so, when?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Of the two Indane Distributors appointed in Calcutta, one was appointed in June 64 and the other in June 65.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir; from 21st October 65.

Consumption of Nitrogenous Fertilizers in Rajasthan

1637. Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri P. L. Barupal:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fertilizer plant will be located at Bikaner, Jaipur or Udaipur also; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Sainik Co-operative House-Building Society

1638. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sainik Co-operative House-Building Society has requested Government for the allotment of land in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Gun Factory in U.P.

1639. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Uttar Pradesh Government have approached the Central Government for establishing a gun factory in the public sector in that State;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the estimated cost of setting up this factory; and

(d) its annual production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) and (d). Details have not been worked out by Uttar Pradesh Government.

अजमेर में आयोजित 'उर्स' में पाकिस्तानियों का भाग लेना

1640. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री बड़े :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष हाल ही में अजमेर में "उर्स' मेला हुआ था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अनेक पाकिस्तानी जासूसों ने उस मेले में भाग लिया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच करने के लिए कोई निश्चित कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) मेले में पाकिस्तानी जासूसों के भाग लेने की कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भोपाल की छोटी बेगम की निजी थैली (प्रीवी पर्स)

1641. श्री अ० सिं० सहगल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय

कार को परामर्श दिया है कि भोपाल की बेगम को निजी थैली देना बन्द कर दिया जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही गई है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि भोपाल की बेगम ने अपनी राष्ट्रीयता बदल ली है और अब इंगलिस्तान की राष्ट्रजन बन गई है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से भोपाल की छोटी बेगम (विधवा) हर हाईनेस दुलहन आफ़ताब जहां का भत्ता पहली अप्रैल, 1965 से बन्द कर दिया गया है।

(ग) भोपाल की छोटी बेगम (विधवा) हर हाईनेस शाह दुलहन आफ़ताब जहां ने भारतीय नागरिकता छोड़कर इंगलिस्तान की राष्ट्रीयता ग्रहण कर ली है।

Pakistants employed in Calcutta Hotels

1642. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that persons with Pakistani passport are employed as waiters and bearers in the hotels, restaurants and gymkhanas in Calcutta; and

(b) whether any step has been taken to remove them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is available.

Bharat Sewak Samaj, Orissa

1643. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2237 on the 14th April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to give financial assistance to the Orissa Branch of the Bharat Sewak Samaj for running different camps during 1965-66 has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). A request for a grant of Rs. 36,000 for 60 Family Planning Orientation training camps has been received in the Ministry of Health and is under the consideration of that Ministry.

Tihar Jail Incident

1644. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that while called by the Tihar Central Jail Officer, a detenu was taken to the Jail gate for a legally granted interview with his wife on the 21st October, 1965;

(b) whether it is a fact that he was physically assaulted at the Jail gate by some Warders and not allowed to interview his wife;

(c) whether proceedings were drawn by the Superintendent against the offending Warders; and

(d) if so, what punishment has been awarded?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The detenu was mishandled by the Warders but he was able to interview his wife.

(c) Yes, Sir. Proceedings were drawn against the three Warders

involved in the incident and they were placed under suspension.

(d) The three Warders have since been awarded punishment. Their leave has been stopped for six months, except on medical grounds.

Commission on Detention of Left Communists

1645. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the proposal for the appointment of a Commission of Judges of either High Court or Supreme Court for examining the grounds for the detention of the Left Communists; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

साबुन के दाम

1646. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या **पट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि इस महीने में साबुन के दाम बढ़ गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) देहाती क्षेत्रों में सोडा ऐश और साबुन आसानी से उपलब्ध कराने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) जी, हां। साबुन तैयार करने वालों ने 1 सितम्बर, 1965 से दाम बढ़ा दिये ।

(ख) कच्चे माल के दामों में वृद्धि के कारण उत्पादन के मूल्य का बढ़ना ।

(ग) साबुन और सोडा ऐश के वितरण पर कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के उपभोक्ताओं को शामिल करते हुए सारे उपभोक्ताओं के लिए साबुन एव सोडा ऐश के वितरण की व्यवस्था सामान्य व्यापारिक माध्यमों द्वारा की जाती है और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इन मदों की प्राप्ति में कठिनाई की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है ।

Central Secretariat Clerical Service

1647. **Shri Daji:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second Pay Commission's recommendation to make 80 to 90 per cent posts permanent after they have remained in existence for a period of 3 years is being implemented in so far as the Central Secretariat Clerical Service is concerned;

(b) the number of permanent and temporary employees at present in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service; and

(c) the steps taken to confirm such temporary employees in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service as have put in more than 10 years of service?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of Ministry of Home Affaidrs O.M. No. 11|21|62-CS (A) dated 29-3-1963 regarding principles to be followed in fixing the authorised permanent strength of the various grades of the Central Secretariat Services is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5282/65].

(b) As the Central Secretariat erical Service was decentralised ith effect from 1-11-62, the requi-te information is not readily avail-ile and will have to be collected.

(c) After decentralisation, it is r the cadre authorities to review id refix the authorised permanent rength of each grade annually and make confirmations against such fixed strength in accordance with e provisions of the Central Secre-riat Clerical Service Rules 1962.

Seniority Rules

1648. Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** : pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the entral Secretariat Service the seni-ity rules are so framed as to place e officials with longer years of ser-ce in the grade junior to the direct cruits with lesser years of service the grade, thereby placing the rmer in a disadvantageous position om the point of future promotions;

(b) if so, whether Government onsider it just and fair to discrimi-ate between departmental promo-es and the direct recruits for a ade of service who are both select-d because of their suitability for e post; and

(c) the steps Government propose take to redress the grievances of iousands of departmental promo-ees in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry f Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): a) to (c). It is a well recognised rinciple that:—

(i) All permanent employees rank senior to all temporary employees;

(ii) The relative seniority of persons appointed to a grade by competitive examination or selection would be governed by their order of merit;

(iii) The seniority of temporary employees on confirmation should be according to the order of confirmation; and

(iv) The seniority of direct recruits *vis-a-vis* departmental candidates should be regulated by rotation according to the quotas fixed for direct recruitment|promotion.

Substantive vacancies in a grade are allotted to direct recruits and promotees in rotation in the proportion prescribed for these categories under the rules and the seniority of persons so appointed is also regulated in that order. Once the need for direct recruitment in a grade is accepted, regulation of seniority in the above manner is considered to be the only fair and equitable method.

Central Secretariat Clerical Service

1649. Shri Warior:
Shri Daji:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received complaints from some Employees' Associations and Members of Parliament that out of 209 permanent posts of Grade II of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service as on the 1st May, 1957 which were reserved for the employees of the subordinate offices, only 135 posts were eventually utilised for their confirmation and the remaining 74 posts were utilised for the confirmation of persons belonging to the general quota of the 1st May, 1959 by the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove this grave injustice to the employees, and also the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that such cases do not occur again?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A statement is

laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5283/65].

Abolition of the Post of U.D.C. in the Central Secretariat Offices

1650. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Daji:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maxwell Committee, the First Pay Commission and the Second Pay Commission had all recommended the abolition of the posts of Upper Division Clerk in the Central Secretariat Offices as it was redundant to the requirements of the Secretariat; and

(b) if so, the reasons for continuing this post in the Central Secretariat Offices in spite of the very clear and positive recommendations of the above high-powered bodies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5284/65].

Recruitment of Adivasis as Home Guards

1651. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Adivasi youngmen of Chhota Nagpur region in Bihar and adjacent regions are capable of being good jungle scouts in hilly regions with their traditional bows and arrows; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to equip the Home Guards of the region with bows and arrows in addition to rifles and guns?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such proposal has so far been received from he State Governments concerned.

Facilities to Detenus in Kerala

1652. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether journals like "New Age" and "People's Democracy" are refused to be supplied to the detenus in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the State Government's orders dated the 31st August, 1965 prohibiting supply of party literature to the detenus, the supply to the detenus of the journals mentioned was discontinued after 31st August, 1965 by the Jail authorities.

The Government have, however, since revised their orders and these periodicals, being in lawful circulation, are now being supplied to the detenus at their cost.

D.A. to Kerala Government Employees

1653. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have announced the new D.A. rates for their employees;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to convert part of the increased Dearness Allowance into Defence Bonds?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have, as recommended by the Pay Commission, adopted the following D.A. rates

which are now at par with the rates of D.A. in force in Madras:

Pay per month	Rate of Dearness Allowance per month
Below Rs. 90	Rs. 33
Rs. 90—Rs. 149	Rs. 50
Rs. 150—Rs. 209	Rs. 65
Rs. 210—Rs. 399	Rs. 81
Rs 400—Rs. 1000	Rs. 90
above Rs. 1000	Amount by which pay falls short of Rs. 1090.

(c) One of the forms in which employees in the pay-range of Rs. 90 to 1010 (inclusive of dearness pay) are required to deposit a prescribed part of their emoluments is Twelve-Year National Defence Certificates.

Protection of Industrial Projects against Heavy Attacks

1654. **Shri H. C. Soy**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the special steps taken to protect our vital industrial projects and lines of vital communication in the country against sabotage and enemy air attacks; and

(b) to what extent the resources of Gram Panchayats and their Village Volunteer Corps have been augmented and re-oriented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The special measures in the respect include:

Round-the clock guard and patrol of sensitive zones and buildings where specially important and vulnerable machinery is housed;

Declaration of such places and areas as "prohibited" and "protected" places as per a list to be maintained and revised from time to time;

Control of egress and ingress;

Detection and prevention of subversive activities and plans;

Regulation (and in certain cases prevention) of photography of vital installations.

(b) It has been suggested to the State Governments that the Village Volunteer Force should be augmented and strengthened and that specific tasks should be asigned to its members in the spheres of local defence and mass education. Appropriate training measures, including training in the use of arms to the extent possible have been suggested. The role of Panchayati Raj institutions and the village volunteer force has also been outlined.

Punjab-Pepsu Joint Seniority List

1665. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, Government have finalised the joint seniority list of the Officers of all grades of the erstwhile Punjab and Pepsu States;

(b) whether such gradation lists have been given effect to; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to implement the provisions of the States Reorganisation Act in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) As on 1st November 1965, final gradation lists for 18,668 employees out of 35,042 employees, had been published with the approval of the Government of India.

(b) and (c). Some complaints have been received about non-implementation of the final gradation lists. A Directive under the States Reorganisation Act has been issued to the State Government.

Rehabilitation of People from West Pakistan

1656. Shri Buta Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who migrated from West Pakistan and were rehabilitated in the districts of (i) Hoshiarpur (ii) Jullundur (iii) Hissar, (iv) Sangrur (v) Ludhiana and (vi) Karnal during the period from 15th August, 1947 till March, 1961 district-wise; and

(b) the number of such refugees who belong to (i) Sikh Community (ii) Hindus and (iii) other communities?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). The information is not readily available. Time and labour involved in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the results achieved.

Release on Parole of Tripura Detenus

1657. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Defence of India Rules detenus of Tripura have been granted release on parole;

(b) the number of detenus who applied for parole; and

(c) how many of them have been given parole so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three.

(c) One.

President's Rule in Kerala

1658. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the debate on the resolution regarding the extension of President's Rule in Kerala on the 5th and 8th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the responsibility for the so called "typographical error" appearing in the Report of the Kerala Governor has been ascertained and fixed;

(b) if so, the action taken against those responsible; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). On enquiry it was found that there was a genuine typing error. It was, therefore, decided not to fix responsibility or take any action against anybody.

यमुना पुल पर हथगोले का पाया जाना

1661. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है 5 नवम्बर 1965 को सवेरे दिल्ली में यमुना पुल पर एक हथगोला पाया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कितना बड़ा था तथा कहां का बना हुआ है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच-पड़ताल की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका परिणाम क्या है;

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) (क) 3-11-65 को यमुना पुल पर एक हथगोला पाया गया था ।

(ख) यह भारतीय शस्त्र निर्माणागार बना हुआ छोटा सा एक ही आदमी के रुद्ध काम आने वाला हथगोला था।

(ग) और (घ). दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा ांच की गई किन्तु इस बात का कोई सुराग हीं मिल सका कि किस तरह, किसके ारा यह हथगोला डाला गया। तोड़-ोड़ की कार्यवाही की सम्भावना नहीं है यों कि हथगोले की सुरक्षा-पिन ठीक-ठाक ी और उसके अन्दर अधिस्फोटक (डेटो-नेटर) था ही नहीं।

Disputes between Civic Bodies of Delhi

1662. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a border dispute has started between the Civic bodies of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). No such dispute has come to the notice of Government.

Unspent Plan Allocations for Delhi

1663. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 40 per cent of the Third Five Year Plan allocation for the development schemes for the Union Territory of Delhi have remained unspent;

(b) if so, the projects which have been mainly affected thereby; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). No; Sir. Actual expenditure up to the end of 1964-65 was Rs. 68.86 crores which is about 70 p.c. of the total outlay of the Third Five Year Plan for Delhi.

Assistants' Grade Examination, 1965

1664. Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to hold an examination for the recruitment of Assistants in December, 1965;

(b) the number of posts proposed to be filled up on the result of the said examination;

(c) whether an equal number of posts have been filled up by promoting departmental Upper Division Clerks as required under the Rules; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As already announced in the Notice of the examination the provisional number of vacancies to be filled on the results of the said examination is 182, including 75 in the Central Secretariat Service. These figures are, however, liable to alteration on the basis of final assessment of requirements.

(c) The departmental quota of permanent vacancies is filled by the confirmation of the requisite number of eligible Upper Division Clerks from among those already officiating in the grade of Assistant as and when such vacancies arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Migration from East Pakistan

1665. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 1,200 people of minority com-

munities of East Pakistan crossed into Cachar and Garo Hills districts of Assam in the first two weeks of November, 1965 due to oppression by Ansars and Mujahids along the East Pakistan border; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri (Tyagi): (a) and (b). About 1,739 persons belonging to the minority communities of East Pakistan have come to the Bagmara area of Garo Hills district from 25th October, 1965 upto 20th November, 1965. According to the version of these migrants, the main reasons for their movement are the feeling of insecurity, certain restrictive measures imposed by the East Pakistan Government in the border areas and harassment by Ansars.

The matter is still under investigation.

Letters by Andhra Pradesh Detenu

1666. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that letters addressed to Mahamahopadhyaya Gopi Nath Kaviraj M.A., D.Litt., Padma Vibhushana, 2(A) Sigra, Varanasi and to Shri Shree Anandamayee, Bhadaini, Varanasi (U.P.) by a detenu in Hazaribagh Central Jail have been withheld; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Bihar Security Prisoners Order, 1962, a security Prisoner is allowed to correspond only with his family members and legal advisers.

(i) *Graduate Apprenticeship*.—£850 per annum plus an increase of £50 per annum subject to satisfactory progress, besides cost of passage bothways.

(ii) *Engineering Apprenticeship*.—Wages vary from £8-2-6 to £18-0-0 per week for candidates of the ages 18 to 24 depending upon the age; besides cost of passage bothways.

(iii) *Confederation of British Industries Overseas Scholarships*. £700 per annum.

WEST GERMANY.- *Federal Republic of Germany scholarships*. D.M. 400 (Rs. 450/-) per month, besides passage cost both ways and adequate allowance for books and instruments.

(i) EAST GERMANY.- *Scholarships in Engineering Technology*. D. M. 450 (Rs. 511/-) per month, besides clothing allowance of D.M. 350/-.

(ii) *Scholarships in Physical Culture*.— Free board and lodging besides passage cost both ways.

Scholarships

1668. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholars sent abroad for practical training under the scholarships schemes administered by his Ministry during 1964-65;

(b) the number among these held by those who belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, separately; and

(c) the amount of the stipend offered under all these schemes during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) 52.

(b) Nil.

(c) U.K. Apprenticeships offered by M/s. Rolls Royce Limited, London:—

राजस्थान में शिक्षा पर व्यय

1669. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री मुखिया :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान में शिक्षा पर होने वाले व्यय में 15 प्रतिशत कटौती करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा कर लगाने का सुझाव दिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किस आधार पर ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान के 1966–67 वर्ष के आयोजना बजट पर अभी आयोजना आयोग में विचार-विनिमय हो रहा है और कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया जा सका है ।

(ग) और (घ). शिक्षा के लिए एक विशेष कर लगाने के सामान्य प्रश्न पर बहुत से सम्मेलनों में विचार किया गया है किन्तु अभी तक कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया जा सका है ।

Petroleum in Madhya Pradesh

1670. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to conduct a survey about the availability of Petroleum in Madhya Pradesh during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Re-Refining Lubricating Oils

1671. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the report about the pilot plant for re-refining lubricating oils set up in the Kanpur Defence Research Laboratory (Materials);

(b) whether there are any other plants in the private and public sectors for re-refining these oils and if so, their capacity;

(c) whether there are any proposals before Government for fully exploiting this method of effecting saving in the foreign exchange spent on this important item by expanding the re-refining facilities in both sectors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). At present, there are no commercial scale plants in operation either in the private sector or in the public sector. Apart from the pilot plant in Kanpur, the Indian Institute of Petroleum has set up in Dehra Dun a Pilot Plant of a capacity of 10 gallons per batch. The railways have installed 3 plants for re-refining of used axle oil and two for diesel engine oil with a total capacity of about 180 gallons per day and propose to set up 15 plants for reclaiming used axle oil with a total capacity of 700 gallons per day and five plants for diesel engine oil with a total capacity of 800 gallons per day. Government have approved recently the setting up of a commercial unit in the private sector near Bombay with an annual capacity of 5000 tonnes and are considering

some other applications from private parties.

.Seminar on Juvenile Delinquency

1672. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-day seminar on Juvenile Delinquency and the Role of the Police was organised in the last week of November, 1965 by the Central Bureau of Investigation; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made and the steps taken to implement them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Seminar was held from 25th November, 1965 to 27th November, 1965 and its recommendations have not yet been received.

Gas in Punjab

1673. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an indication of gas being available in Janauri, Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details of the finding and the steps taken to explore it further?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

कारों का जाली पंजीयन

1674. श्री बड़े :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस ने एक ऐसे गिरोह का पता लगाया है जो कारों के जाली पंजीयन का काम करता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस में किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी का भी हाथ है; और

(ग) उस गिरोह ने अब तक कितने जाली पंजीयन करवाये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). अभी तक मामले की जांच हो रही है ।

हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी टाइपिस्टों के वेतन-क्रम

1675. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी टाइपिस्टों के वेतन-क्रम और सेवा की शर्तें समान हैं ;

(ख) क्या किसी स्थायी हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट के लिये अंग्रेजी स्टेनोटाइपिस्ट बनने से पूर्व आवश्यक होता है कि वह पहले अस्थायी लोअर-डिवीजन-क्लर्क बनाया जाये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट और अंग्रेजी टाइपिस्ट लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्क होते हैं जिन्हें टाइपिंग पर लगाया जाता है । तदनुसार उनके वेतन-क्रम तथा सेवा की शर्तें वही होती हैं जो भारत सरकार की सेवा में नियुक्त लोवर डिवीजन क्लर्कों की होती हैं ।

(ख) अंग्रेजी स्टैनो-टाइपिस्टों के पद पदोन्नति द्वारा नहीं भरे जाते । ये पद अंग्रेज़ी स्टेनोग्राफ़ी जानने वाले लोवर डिवीजन क्लर्कों को नियुक्ति द्वारा भरे जाते हैं और इनमें बीस रुपये प्रति मास का विशेष वेतन मिलता है । सभी लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्क चाहे वे हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट हों, और चाहे अंग्रेजी टाइपिस्ट, अंग्रेजी स्टेनो-टाइपिस्ट के पद पर नियुक्ति के हक़दार होते हैं बशर्ते कि वे अंग्रेज़ी स्टेनोग्राफ़ी जानते हों ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Pick-Pocketing at New Delhi Railway Station

1676. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing number of cases of pick-pocketing at New Delhi Railway Station; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to eliminate this evil?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) 23 cases of pick-pocketing at the New Delhi Railway Station were reported to the Police during the period from 1st January, 1965 to 31st October, 1965 as against 22 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

(b) Some of the important steps that have been taken to keep the incidence of pick-pocketing under check are as follows:

(i) Policemen in plain clothes are deputed on platforms to keep a watch over the activities of bad elements and to spot out known pick-pockets.

(ii) Recently, photographs of notorious pick-pockets have been prepared so that police staff can enforce surveillance effectively.

(iii) All pick-pockets who are apprehended are questioned thoroughly with a view to detect gang activity or other pick-pocketing cases.

(iv) Efforts are being made to keep up-to-date record of the actiities of known pick-pockets, including their previous convictions, so that deterrent punishments may be insisted on under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code.

(v) Periodical drives are also launched to apprehend the pick-pockets.

Teaching of Military Science in M.A.

1677. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce Military Science in the social sciences curricula for the M.A. Degree of Delhi University;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be introduced; and

(c) the number of other Universities which have agreed to introduce it?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The proposal for including the study of Military Science, under the title 'Strategic Studies', in M.A. Courses in Social Sciences is under consideration of the University of Delhi.

(c) Facilities for study of Military Science are available at the following Universities:

Agra University; Allahabad University; Bhagalpur University; Calcutta University; Gorakhpur University; Punjab University Jiwaji University; Poona University; and Punjabi University.

Scholarships to Afro-Asian Students

1678. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of stopping the scholarships of Afro-Asian students belonging to countries like Turkey, Iran, Jordan and Indonesia which have given proof of their unfriendliness towards India during the Indo-Pak war; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में शिक्षा योजनायें

1679. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री किन्नर लाल :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को, राज्य में शिक्षा योजनाओं के विस्तार के लिए चौथी योजना के लिए किये गये आवंटन में से पेशगी के रूप में कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सहायता के रूप में राज्य सरकार को कितनी धनराशि दी है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला): (क) और (ख). राज्य की चौथी पंच वर्षीय आयोजना की कुछ योजनाओं पर अग्रिम कार्रवाई करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को 49.24 लाख रुपये नियत किये गये हैं। किन्तु, यह रकम राज्य की पूरी चौथी आयोजना के लिए नियत रकम से अलग नहीं है।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय तथा वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग

1680. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय तथा वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग में कुल कितने अधिकारी तथा अन्य कर्मचारी हैं और उनमें से कितने अपने अपने पदों पर स्थायी बनाये जा चुके हैं; और

(ख) शेष कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). इस समय निदेशालय और आयोग में अधिकारियों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या क्रमश: 182 और 208 है और ये सभी अस्थाई है। दोनों कार्यालयों के अस्थाई पदों को स्थायी पदों में बदलने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है। अस्थाई पदों पर कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों को स्थाई करने के प्रश्न पर, पदों के स्थाई हो जाने के बाद ही विचार किया जाएगा।

मंत्रालयों में अनुवाद कार्य

1681. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 15 सितम्बर, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 632 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकारों द्वारा हिन्दी में भजे गये पत्रों का अनुवाद करने की विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा इस बीच समुचित व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के किन मंत्रालयों/विभागों ने हिन्दी में टिप्पणी लिखने की छूट नहीं दी है; और

(ग) इस बाधा को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र): (क) दिसम्बर, 1964 के मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में यह फैसला हुआ था कि एक ऐसी प्रथा अपनाई जाय जिससे राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त मूल पत्र यदि हिन्दी में हों तो वे उसके साथ एक प्राधिकृत अंग्रेजी पाठ भी भेजे । जब भी बिना अंग्रेजी अनुवाद के हिन्दी पत्र प्राप्त होते हैं, तो मंत्रालयों में काम करने वाले हिन्दी जानने वाले या हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षित वर्तमान कर्मचारियों का उपयोग हिन्दी अनुवाद के काम के लिए किया जाता है और इस काम के लिए अलग से एक अनुवाद एकक की अभी तक आवश्यकता प्रतीत नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) मार्च, 1961 में सभी मंत्रालयों को अनुदेश दिये गये थे कि सचिवालय के जिन अनुभागों के अधिकतर् कर्मचारी मामूली हिन्दी जानते हों वहां फाइलों पर हिन्दी में नोट लिखने की इजाजत दे दी जाय। किसी मंत्रालय/विभाग ने फाइलों पर हिन्दी में नोट लिखने की छूट न दी हो, ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं प्राप्त हुई है ।

(ग) संघ के सरकारी कामों में हिन्दी के क्रमिक प्रयोग के लिए विभिन्न प्रारम्भिक कदम उठाये गये हैं ।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय

1682. श्री बिश्राम प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय तथा वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग में 'रिसर्च असिस्टेंट" का एक भी पद अब तक स्थायी नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे पदों और उन पर काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाने के लिए इस सम्बन्ध में वित्त मंत्रालय के आदेशों के अनुसार क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) कार्यवाही के कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) निदेशालय तथा आयोग के अस्थाई पदों को, जिनमें अनुसंधान सहायकों के पद भी शामिल हैं स्थाई पदों में बदलने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है । अस्थाई कर्मचारियों को स्थायी घोषित करने के प्रश्न पर, पदों के स्थायी हो जाने के बाद ही विचार किया जाएगा ।

(ग) मामले में अभी कुछ समय लगेगा ।

Suburban Civil Force in Delhi

1683. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Suburban Civil Force in Delhi for its protection;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any units thereof have already been constituted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Anti-national activities of certain Journalists

1684. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation has been made to him by some Members of Parliament against the anti-national activities of certain

journalists working in an important Delhi Paper;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaints made; and

(c) the steps taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) A letter has been received from an M.P. regarding a news correspondent of the 'Times of India'.

(b) The letter has complained about certain news stories put out by this correspondent and their likely effect on the morale of the readers.

(c) The matter is being examined.

Pakistani Nationals Working in Assam

1685. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over a thousand Pakistani nationals are still working in the industrial and transport organisations in Assam;

(b) if so, whether any instructions have been issued by Government to eliminate these elements from the border areas; and

(c) whether their visas are being renewed from time to time or they are over-staying their terms permitted under the visas issued to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Unfilled Posts of Assistants and U.D.Cs.

1686. **Shri Eswara Reddy:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Assistants and Upper Division Clerks lying vacant in various Ministries and Attached Offices of the Government of India participating in the Central Sectt. Scheme as on 1-11-1965;

(b) the reason therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to fill up those posts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

12·23 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

COLLISION BETWEEN SAINTHIA-ANDAL LIGHT TRAIN AND A GOODS TRAIN AT PANCHARA ON 28TH NOVEMBER, 1965.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न लिखित विषय की ओर रेलवे मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

> "28 नवम्बर, 1965, को पंचरा में साइथिया-उंडाल छोटी गाड़ी और एक माल गाड़ी के बीच टक्कर, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 29 व्यक्ति घायल हुए।"

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): 28-11-1965 को सुबह लगभग 5 बजकर 50 मिनट पर जब 2 डाउन अंडाल-सैंथिया सवारी गाड़ी पूर्व रेलवे के अंडाल-सैंथिया इकहरी लाइन खण्ड पर स्थित पांचरा स्टेशन की मुख्य लाइन पर दाखिल हुई तो वहां खड़ी एक शंटिंग मालगाड़ी से टकरा गयी। शंटिंग मालगाड़ी कुछ ही देर पहले उस लाईन पर दाखिल हुई थी।

टक्कर की वजह से सवारी गाड़ी का इंजन पटरी से उत्तर गया । इंजन से लगे तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे के आखिरी पैनल को थोड़ा नुक्सान पहुंचा ।

30 व्यक्तियों को चोटें पहुंचीं जिनमें में 11 रेल कर्मचारी थे। कहा जाता है कि दो रेल कर्मचारियों सहित तीन आदमियों को सख्त चोटें पहुंचीं ।

सूचना मिलते ही डाक्टरी उपस्करों सहित सहायता गाड़ी तुरन्त दुर्घटना-स्थल को भजी गयी। कुछ स्थानीय डाक्टरों ने भी तुरन्त दुर्घटना-स्थल पर पहुंच कर घायलों की मरहम-पट्टी की। आसनसोल से भी डाक्टरीयान दुर्घटना-स्थल पर पहुंच गया । आसनसोल मण्डल के रेलवे अधिकारी सड़क के रास्ते दुर्घटना-स्थल के लिए चल पड़े।

जख्मी आदमियों में से 13 को दुघटना-स्थल पर मरहम-पट्टी के बाद छुट्टी दे दी गयी। बाकी 17 आदमियों को आसनसोल, सिडड़ी और अंडाल के अस्पतालों में भेज दिया गया । 9 आदमियों को प्रारम्भिक डाक्टरी उपचार के बाद अस्पताल से छुट्टी दे दी गयी । 8 आदमी अभी अस्पताल में हैं और उनकी हालत में सुधार हो रहा है ।

सख्त जख्मी आदमियों को अनुग्रह के रूप में रकम देने की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

कलकत्ता स्थित रेल सुरक्षा के अपर आयुक्त ने दुर्घटना के कारणों की संवैधानिक जांच शुरू कर दी है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : बंगाल और बिहार दो प्रदेश हमारे विद्या, बुद्धि और कार्य कौशल के कारण माने जाते हैं, पर इन्हीं दोनों प्रदेशों में ज्यादा एक्सीडेंट होते हैं, इसका क्या कारण है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : विद्या बुद्धि के चलते ही तो दुर्घटना होने के बावजूद भी कोई मरा नहीं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to know whether it is a fact that apart from this accident, the working of this Light Railway, specially this particular line, is so bad that it excites horror than pity and, if so, whether Government propose to nationalise and take over this particular line.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is not connected with this. But that is a matter which we will consider separately.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस एक्सीडेंट में जो लोग सीरियसली जख्मी हुए हैं क्या उनके परिवारों को सूचना दे दी गई है। क्या इस सम्बन्ध में न्यायिक जांच होगी और यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जिन लोगों को कुछ ज्यादा चोट लगी है उनके परिवार वालों को इत्तला दे दी गयी है और उनको दो दो सौ रुपया भी दे दिया गया है। केवल तीन आदमी ऐसे हैं। उनका बहुत अच्छा उपचार किया जा रहा है। जैसा कि मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया इन सब बातों की जांच की जाएगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उस जांच की रिपोर्ट सभा-पटल पर रखी जाएगी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : रख देंगे।

Shri Linga Reddy (Chikballapur): There was another accident on the 14th of November in the same Railway, brought to the notice of the Government through a Calling Attention Notice. May I know the reason why so many accidents occur in the North-Eastern Railway?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is not a fact. The accidents have come down.

12.27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN BY MINISTERS

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya

Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the vadious sessions shown against each:—

(i) Supplementary Statement No. II.—Twelfth Session, 1965 (Third Lok Sabha).

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. VI.—Eleventh Session, 1965 (Third Lok Sabha).

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. XII.—Ninth Session, 1964 (Third Lok Sabha).

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XV.—Fifth Session, 1963 (Third Lok Sabha).

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XXI.—Second Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha).

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XV.—Fourteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha).

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5272/65 to 5277/65].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I rise on a point of clarification.

You will be pleased to recollect that earlier in this session, on a similar occasion, I had raised this issue which I propose to drive home today.

The Lok Sabha Secretariat, under your guidance, formulated an exhaustive and a revealing analysis of the position with regard to these so-called assurances, promises and undertakings by various Ministers on the floor of this House. The P.T.I. and U.N.I messages dated October 8, carried by almost all the big and good newspapers of this country, show a very sad—almost a pathetic—state of affairs with regard to the implementation of the assurances, promises and undertakings. I will not waste the time of the House by reading *in extenso* the Lok Sabha Secretariat's analysis; it is indeed a revealing note. I would only like to draw attention to the fact that, even at this late period of this third Parliament's tenure—in the fourth year of the tenure of this Parliament of the assurances given in the first session of 1962, *i.e.* about 3½ years ago, two remain unimplemented. Also the Lok Sabha Secretariat's analysis shows that, of 2,169 assurances given since the first session of the present Lok Sabha in 1962 till the last budget session of 1965, 311 still remain outstanding. As the Press note shows, the Lok Sabha Secretariat has requested the Ministries....

Mr. Speaker: He will kndly wait for a few days more.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would, therefore, request you to ensure that this House is not cheated of its rights and to see that on the last day of this session a statement is laid on the Table of the House explaining as to why the Ministries have not implemented the assurances.

Shri Daji (Indore): I will not go into all the points. I will submit through you only one point, one very pertinent question as to the foreign exchange spent on the tours of Ministers and officials which has been pending for a long time. This is the third time that we are raising it in the House and each time we are told that it is being compiled. It does not require compilation for such a long time. If the question is really inconvenient for the Government to reply, are we to understand that inconvenient questions can be postponed by the Government till such time that they can reply. I want to know why this particular question has not yet been replied. What is the difficulty?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would invite your kind attention to the first question, raised by Shri Daji, for 1964 regarding the foreign exchange spent on the visits of Ministers

Deputy Ministers and officials to foreign countries. That was for 1964. At that time Shri Bhagat said that the information was being collected. Then the question came ten days before; that was pertaining to 1965. For both these questions the answer was that information was being collected. Am I to understand that either they have spent so much that they do not account for it or they do not spend any amount? And you had said in this House that you would ask the Minister to make a statement.

Then, there was another assurance given in this House. Shri A. K. Sen, the Law Minister had made a statement here in support of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari and said that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari had severed all his connections with Messrs. T. T. Krishnamachari & Co. in 1942, and at that time, it was resented at by me. I had also written a letter to you about moving a privilege motion against the hon. Minister and requesting you to ask the hon. Minister to make certain corrections. But he did not have the courtesy to even correct the statement.

A third assurance that was given is this. When we had raised question after question regarding the detention of political party workers under the DIR, we were told in this House and we were assured also by the Home Minister Shri Nanda and also Shri Hathi that the Central Government were not responsible for the arrest of those persons either in Bengal or in Kerala, whether it be the Left Communist party workers or the Socialist party workers and so on. We had not tabled any questions and we had not moved any adjournment motions etc. in view of this definite assurance from the Home Minister. But unfortunately it has been brought to our notice in today's newspapers that a Division Bench of the Allahabad High Court has given a judgment and ordered ten Left Reds in UP to be set at liberty. The news item reads as follows:—

"10 Left Reds in U.P. ordered to be set at liberty.

Division Bench of the Allahabad High Court today set at liberty 10 Left Communist leaders detained in various district jails in UP. They had been detained under the orders passed by the Union Government on August 1, under rule 30 (I) (B) of the Defence of India Rules.".

I want a definite answer on this point. In the light of this news, whatever assurance has been given by the Home Minister was not correct. If that is correct, then this House should not be assured like that, because the Central Government had a full hand in it and all those persons had been arrested under instructions from the Central Government and the State Government are not to be blamed for that.

Mr. Speaker: I am not concerned with that. The second point about Shri T. T. Krishnamachari does not arise at all, and it is not for me to make inquiries....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I had written to you also....

Mr. Speaker: He may write to me several letters saying that such and such a Minister has said such and such a thing and that is not being enquired into. But it is not for me to make inquiries. The Minister can be censured or the Minister can be removed, or a vote of censure can be moved or a no-confidence motion can be moved against the Minister. But I cannot hold an inquiry into the assets. That is not my business.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise to a point of order.....

Mr. Speaker: No, I am not allowing him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I had got a letter from you to the effect that you had disallowed this privilege motion and you had said that you had passed on the letter.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can write to me and I shall make enquiries about it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That was the letter that I got from the Secretariat.

Mr. Speaker: He had given me a letter and I had passed it on to Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, and if he has anything to say he might also say it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not to Shri T. T. Krishnamachari; you had passed on the letter to Shri A. K. Sen. I have nothing against Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. Shri A. K. Sen was the person who had misled the House.

Mr. Speaker: Shri A. K. Sen is abroad and he is not here. We can see when he comes back.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is he still trying to convince South America about our position on Kashmir?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I can appreciate the anxiety and the insistence of some of the hon. Members over the fact that certain assurances have not been implemented. For the information of my hon. friends, I would like to tell them the factual position about assurances. During the term of the present Lok Sabha, a total of 2363 assurances were given up to the end of the last August-September session. Out of these, 2077 have been implemented. That means that over 88 per cent of the assurances have been implemented. Apart from the outstandings from these, there are some assurances relating to earlier years, 6 from 1962, 11 from 1963 and 86 from 1964. I would not like to divulge more about this except to say that on the question of the foreign exchange business, perhaps your Secretariat also has written to the Minister concerned; I have also written so many demi-official letters. I may tell you that we are chasing these assurances like anything at present.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Give them a hot chase.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: But I would like to inform my hon. friends that if I do not succeed in getting these assurances implemented by these Ministries concerned, it will be difficult for any other agency, if not impossible, to have them implemented. I assure you that we are chasing these things like anything, and particularly I have requested the Ministries concerned. I have written to some of my hon. colleagues that if they do not implement the assurances, then I shall have to name those defaulting Ministries.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification. What is the normal period for implementation—two months?

Mr. Speaker: I would only observe this much, that some of them have been outstanding for a very long time. Therefore, either those assurances should be implemented or at least some explanation given as to why they are not being implemented, why it has not been possible to implement them for so long. Something must be done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In this session.

Mr. Speaker: I do not say that.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I would like to supplement what you have said. Certain assurances apart from the Central Government departments concerned, relate to States and some public undertakings. That is also ture.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): How can he give an assurance on behalf of the States?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: They have been written to many a time. If they do not reply, I think this Parliament will also be helpless to take any action.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are not helpless. We can bring them to book.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: If they do not reply, what can we do?

Shri Daji: On a point of clarification. The Minister's statement has made it clear that there is a clear

case of breach of privilege. The matter has already been taken up by our Secretariat with the Ministry. If a Ministry chooses not to reply in respect of a matter on which we seek information, I think it is a clear case of breach of privilege. It is clear from the Minister's statement that the Finance Ministry has chosen not to reply. Again and again, the matter has been taken up with the concerned Ministry. I would like to have your guidance as to when I can raise an issue of breach of privilege against the Ministry of Finance for not giving reply to our question. How long have we to wait? From the facts already disclosed, there is a clear case made out; I move that the Ministry of Finance by not replying to our question has committed a breach of privilege....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Unless I get notice, I cannot allow it; I cannot accept oral notice.

Shri Daji: No, Sir. There is a clear ruling that when a matter arises on the floor of the House, we can raise a question of breach of privilege.

Mr. Speaker: If he gives notice in writing, I will consider it.

Shri Daji: All right.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि यह हाउस इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर यह हाउस कुछ नहीं कर सकता है, तो फिर ऐसी एशोरेंसिज को स्टेट्स के पास भेजने का प्रश्न ही क्या है। आप इस बारे में व्यवस्था दें।

Mr. Speaker: I have not allowed him. वह जरूर कर सकता है।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: On a point of clarification....

Mr. Speaker: Shri C. Subramaniam.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is on the panel or Chairmen.

Mr. Speaker: Let it go. It is finished.

12.38 hrs.

MOTIONS RE: (i) FOOD SITUATION AND (ii) SITUATION ARISING OUT OF DROUGHT CONDITIONS.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): May I crave your permission to have a composite motion, combining my own motion and the motion given notice of by Shri Kishen Pattnayak and others, because then there could be a discussion of the food situation as well as of the situation arising out of drought?

Mr. Speaker: He might move his motion first. Then I will ask Shri Kishen Pattnayak also to move his motion. Then the hon. Minister can make his speech.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Shri Kishen Pattnayak should also be allowed to make a speech simultaneously.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Two speeches simultaneously?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I beg to move the following:

"That the Food situation in the country be taken into consideration".

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर): मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं :—

"कि कई राज्यों में अनावृष्टि और उस के परिणामस्वरूप फसल के नष्ट हो जाने से उत्पन्न स्थिति के बारे में विचार किया जाये।"

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि यह प्रस्ताव मेरे नाम से है, इस लिए मेरे ग्रुप को जो टाइम दिया जायेगा, उस के अलावा मुझे भी समय दिया जाये, अगर अभी नहीं, तो बाद में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह नहीं हो सकता है। माननीय सदस्य बतायें कि अगर किसी पार्टी के तीन चार मैम्बर हैं और वे सब नोटिस दे दें, तो क्या मैं नोटिस देने वालों को अलाहिदा टाइम दूं और पार्टी वालों को अलाहिदा टाइम दूं। यह कैसे हो सकता है?

These two motions are before the House.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): The various amendments may also be moved.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have no objection, now that we have taken up the other motion also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, is of the opinion that Government have failed to make the country self sufficient in foodgrains, in providing the farmer cheap credit and the material inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, better seeds, water, agricultural machinery and also in making proper arrangements for the distribution of foodgrains." (1).

Shri Linga Reddy (Chikballapur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, approves of the policy of the Government and calls upon the Government to implement the following measures:

(a) emergency food programme to tap all available water—both from minor and major irrigation works;

(b) rationing be introduced, relief works be started in all the famine affected areas; and gruel centres be opened in a concerted measure both by the Central and State Governments to prevent starvation deaths;

(c) fodder for cattle and drinking water for men and cattle be made available;

(d) sufficient inputs such as credit, fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, agricultural implements be made available to the ryots as incentives to grow more food;

(e) ways and means be devised for permanent famine relief to prevent the recurrence of famine in the famine affected areas of the country; and

(f) sufficient foodgrains be imported from other countries to tide over the food crisis, consistent with the self-respect of the country and without any political strings." (2).

Shri M. Malaichami (Periyakulam): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, is of opinion that steps be taken to wipe out the deficit of food in the country by increasing productivity through effective implementation of land reforms, proper enforcement of tenancy laws and providing incentive and remunerative price to the producer." (5).

Shri Balakrishnan (Koilpatti): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, is of opinion that steps be taken to increase the food production by intensive cultivation, implementing land reforms, consolidation of land and through scientific and technological research." (6).

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, is of opinion that whereas all the previous efforts have so far proved ineffective to create self-sufficiency in food production, and whereas total dependency on food imports has now been recognised as harmful to the interests of the country, a radical reorientation is urgently called for in the matter of:

(a) policies with regard to all stages of production and distribution of foodgrains;

(b) creation and utilisation of irrigation facilities;

(c) giving directives to State Governments for adopting land legislation conducive to greater agricultural production;

(d) disciplining of distributory and trade channels of foodgrains; and

(e) effective checking of further rise in prices of foodgrains." (7).

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Food situation in the country is of opinion that the following steps be taken to improve the food situation and to make the country self-sufficient in food:

(a) remunerative and lucrative prices of foodgrains be fixed and guaranteed to the farmers before sowing season;

(b) a plan be prepared to supply electricity at a rate not exceeding nine paise per unit to wells;

(c) diesel oil be supplied to farmers to meet their requirements to run engine-pumps for irrigation at a subsidised price;

(d) seeds, fertilizers and loans etc. be given to farmers in time to meet their requirements; and

(e) a Commission be appointed to investigate and report on the difficulties coming in the way of food production." (8).

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South West) I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Food situation in the country, deplores the continued dependence of the Government on import of foodgrains, its failure to introduce effective State trading in foodgrains, to implement radical land reforms, and to check the anti-people activities of food hoarders and speculators, and calls upon the Government to implement immediately the following measures on an emergency footing:

(a) monopoly procurement of foodgrains by State agencies from the farmers at economic

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(b) statutory rationing for all towns with a population of 1 lakh and above, and extension of fair-price shops in all rural areas;

(c) ban on bank advances against foodgrains to private parties, and liquidation of rural indebtedness and provision of cheap credit for cultivation;

(d) introduction of crop and cattle insurance schemes;

(e) distribution of fallow and waste lands to peasants, and proper enforcement of tenancy laws;

(f) crash programmes for provision of seeds, fertilizers and water, and development of large-scale mechanised farms in the public sector, on the Suratgarh model, at least one for each State; and

(g) special relief measures and concessions for the drought-affected reas." (9).

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Food situation in the country, is of opinion that the Government have failed in taking adequate measures to attain self-sufficiency in food production, in giving a fair and equitable treatment to the deficit States, in checking the operations of the hoarders and black-marketeers, in holding the price-line, and in doing justice to the needs of the small peasants and in protecting the consumers." (10).

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Food situation in the country, disapproves of the food policy of the Government of India, and is of opinion that in order to end the over-dependence on imported foodgrains, following measures be adopted:—

(a) highest priority be given in all Plans to allocations for water, credit, roads and for providing incentives and facilities to farmers like the availability of fertilizer, good seed, electric power, implements, diesel oil and kerosene at reasonable prices;

(b) end compulsory procurement, and accept the right of the farmer to sell his grain in the free market without any maximum price being imposed;

(c) abolition of all zonal and local restrictions on the sale and movement of foodgrains, gur, groundnut and all edible oils and the re-establishment of a common market throughout India;

(d) a price support policy be evolved, where under the Government will be an unlimited buyer of foodgrains from producers at remunerative prices, determined according to clearly stated principles to be enunciated by an Agricultural Prices Commission, functioning not as a departmental organisation but as an independent statutory commission;

(e) as a temporary measure, until production catches up with the demand, the supply of foodgrains to the poorer sections of the population be subsidized by Government, and for this purpose grain be purchased by Government from big farmers at remunerative prices; and

(f) the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act be repealed." (11).

Shri Bade (Khargone): I beg to move:

That for the orignial motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, disapproves the policy pursued by the Government so far and suggests that—

(a) in allocation of funds in the Plan priority be given to agriculture as the major industry of the country;

(b) coordination councils of peasants and agricultural workers be set up from block levels upwards to ensure maximum efforts of both for food production;

(c) cultivable waste land be distributed amongst the landless labourers and adequate funds and implements be made available to them for the purpose;

(d) production oriented prices be assured to the tillers;

(e) rationing be introduced in all cities with a population of over one lakh and the famine affected rural areas; and

(f) greater financial aid be granted to peasants for sinking wells and other minor irrigation works." (13).

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): I beg to move:

That for the original motion the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of drought and resultant failure of crop in several States, calls upon the Government to take the following immediate steps in the affected areas—

(a) remission of land revenue and suspension of collection of all Government and co-operative dues;

(b) provision of generous Tuccavi and land improvement loans to agriculturists;

(c) opening of a large number of subsidized foodgrain shops;

(d) providing an adequate number of wells and tube-wells;

(e) execution of major, medium and small irrigation projects at suitable places as soon as possible;

(f) large-scale test relief works to provide employment to the people; and

(g) arranging of fodder for cattle." (1).

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have been discussing the food situation in the country almost every session, but unfortunately this session when we are discussing it, we are faced with one of the most difficult situations on the food front.

Generally, agricultural production has not kept pace with population increase, and particularly during the first three years of the Third Plan there was stagnation on the agricultural front. The production level of foodgrains was hovering round about 80 million tons, sometimes a little below that, sometimes a little above that. Fortunately last year we reached a record production of 88.4 million tons, and we were planning, as a matter of fact, for 1965-66 to reach at least 92 million tons, and as far as the various preparations are concerned, we had made them and the State Governments had fully co-operated with us in making these arrangements to reach this target of at least 92 million tons, but because of the seasonal conditions, all these plans have been completely upset. I will not call this a failure on the agricultural front, but as has been pointed out in the motion of the hon. Members, this is a situation arising out of a severe drought. This is an unprecedented drought, the like of which had not happened during this century.

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In a large country like ours, we always have in some areas excess of rain causing floods and damages due to that, while in some other areas there is scarcity of rainfall and therefore drought conditions prevail, but this year, quite unusually there has been large-scale and widespread monsoon failure in the country. I have tried to make an analysis of the rainfall in the country, and I would like to place it before the House.

The seasonal features during the southwest monsoon this year have been very unusual. In the past we have had years of bad southwest monsoon, but it has always been the case that if the southwest monsoon was bad in some parts of the country, it used to be normal in the other parts with the result that the shortfall from he adverse seasonal conditions in one part of the country was usually made up by normal or even additional production in other parts where the monsoon was normal. This year was very peculiar in that monsoon was deficient and the rainfall was scanty over most of the country, with the result that practically almost all the States have been hit by poor production. It was only in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and parts of U.P. that the rainfall was nearly normal. In these areas the condition of the kharif crop has been satisfactory.

In respect of the southern States, the rainfall has been normal in Madras, Andhra Pradesh and parts of Mysore, but in most of these areas, the main rainfall is from the northeast monsoon and not from the southwest monsoon. In most of the other States the rainfall has been deficient, with the result that the condition of the kharif crop has been quite unsatisfactory. In the period from the beginning of June to the end of September, the rainfall was deficient except in the eastern States mentioned earlier, and the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and part of Maharashtra as mentioned earlier. The more important period with regard to rainfall in Madras is the northeast monsoon, and the rainfall from the southwest monsoon within the State is not very important.

In coastal Andhra, the rainfall from the southwest monsoon was normal, and this has helped the crops in the delta areas in the coastal districts, with the result that the yield in those areas has been quite normal. Though the rainfall in these areas was normal till the end of September, the rainfall from the 1st of October onwards was very scanty. The absence of continued rainfall after the 1st of October had a very bad effect on the standing crop. The yield which, till the end of September, was expected to be normal went down considerably due to the lack of the crucial rainfall from the end of September onwards.

This was particularly true in the case of millet crops. Up to the end of September, these crops were in very good condition, and in the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh, it was expected that the production of the millets would be still above normal, but for lack of the crucial rainfall after the end of September, the millet crop over most of the areas withered and died, leaving a very heavy shortfall in production.

Even in the areas where rainfall was normal, the rainfall was scanty in the catchment areas of the reservoirs. In Madras, for lack of sufficient rain in Coorg and the Nilgiris, the reservoirs did not receive the usual supply of water, with the result that the area in the Cauvery delta which has an assured irrigation usually, was forced to raise rain-fed paddy without the aid of irrigation from the Cauvery. The Mettur Dam is the main reservoir of the Cauvery feeding the Madras delta areas. Generally, during July-August it gets filled up and again it gets filled up during October-November, but during this July period

the reservoir had only about one-twentieth of the usual water it used to have, and therefore it is that in the delta area they have to depend even now on the rainfall. Similarly, the areas under reservoir in my own district of Coimbatore had to be denied water in order to spare whatever little water was available to the Cauvery delta.

In Andhra Pradesh, the two main rivers, namely Krishna and Godavari, did not receive the usual supply of water because of lack of rainfall in the catchment areas in Maharashtra and Mysore. In the delta areas of these two rivers, even though the first crop could be raised successfully with the help of the normal southwest monsoon, the prospects of the second crop are very bleak due to the very low water level in the rivers.

In Madras and Kerala States also, the absence of the crucial rains after the end of September has effected the crop prospects very badly.

In the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, U.P. and Punjab, the rainfall has been very much below normal. In these States, except the areas which were commanded by irrigation, in all other areas, the crop has failed badly for want of rains. The situation in parts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan is now very gloomy and conditions very close to famine are expected. The absence of rainfall after the 1st of October has made the prospects of the rabi sowing in the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat very bleak. The rabi rains have also been quite disappointing so far.

I heard yesterday that there had been some rainfall in Maharashtra and in some areas in the southern districts. There have been rains only in the extreme north of the country covering parts of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and possibly the northern parts of U.P. and in the rest of the country there has been no proper rainfall and unless conditions improve at least hereafter the prospects of the rabi crop appear to be quite gloomy. This is the general picture and with reference to this picture we try to make an assessment and estimates of production of kharif crop. This estimate was made by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the Food Ministry and it was done about two months ago. At that time it looked as if the shortfall would be roundabout 4.5 million tons with reference to the kharif crops. During these two months the position has further deteriorated and as I have already indicated, because of the failure of the crucial rainfall which was required at the time of flowering and at the time when the grains grow, perhaps the shortfall is likely to be much more than what was estimated about two months ago. We can place it around 7-8 millions or a little more. We are having the usual crop-cutting samplings to find out the exact figures of production which would be available a little later but in any event the shortfall is considerable and I find the prospect of the rabi crop also not quite rosy. We are not now in a position to predict with any certainty the likely production or the likely shortfall. So, when this position became clear to the Central and the State Governments we tried to take steps to improve the availability by undertaking some short-term measures for additional production. In the note circulated the measures taken have broadly been indicated. Mainly, we have attempted to have an additional crop in areas when some water is assured and moisture would be available for raising short a term crop. On that basis we estimate that it is possible to raise additional crop in about 2·5 to 3 million acres. We are also trying to make pumping sets available to the ryots wherever there are tanks with some water and also for pumping water from river beds if water is available there. A large number of pumping sets, both diesel and electric have been mobilised and we hope that

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would serve to a certain extent to bring about additional production. But that would be only marginal; large quantities would not be coming out of these attempts. If 2.5 to 3 million acres are successfully cultivated—success depends upon the water availability, it will get affected adversely if there is a further failure of rains—perhaps we may be able to make up to the extent of about two million tons from these 2.5 to 3 million acres. In addition to that we have also tried to raise tuber crops like potatoes and sweet potatoes and tapioca. We plan to have an additional one lakh of acres under potato; tapioca also requires very little moisture and sweet potato could be organised in certain states. Steps have been taken towards that end. In addition, we have organised a campaign for vegetable growing in urban and semi-urban areas. My colleague the Deputy Minister is in charge of this vegetable production drive in the Delhi area and he assures me that there has been very good response from the residents of Delhi and much new area had been covered under the vegetable production drive. In other cities in the urban areas whatever land is available is put to use to grow more vegetables if water is available and an attempt has been made in this direction; all the assistance necessary for that purpose by way of seeds, seedlings, fertilisers and technical advice have been made available.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Ministers' bungalows also?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are also citizens of Delhi and we are included in that. We are trying our best and it has had some success. Vegetable growing would ease the situation to a certain extent. All these are marginal. The situation has further been made difficult because of the uncertainties of the import programme. We were receiving under PL 480 from the USA during the last 4 or 5 years about three million tons a year to six million tons a year. Unfortunately that programme is still uncertain. I do hope and trust that in view of the serious situation which has developed in the country due to the failure of the monsoon some suitable arrangements will be made with regard to the supply of wheat under PL 480. I want to make this humble submission to this House. This is hardly the time when we can give up the import programme, particularly when we are faced with huge shortages in production. Therefore, we have to depend upon imported foodgrains. Hon. Members are aware of the acute situation with regard to foreign exchange. Therefore, it would not be possible for us to make commercial purchases in the world markets. Therefore, it may be possible for us only to get under PL 480 massive assistance which would be required to meet this situation. I hope it would be possible for us in any event for 1966 to get this massive assistance.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: What is this margin? Can you tell us what is this margin to be filled?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have given the figures; the hon. Members can calculate it.

Therefore, our attempt to increase availability is by way of organising additional production and trying to get from outside sources as much as possible. In this condition of scarcity it is necessary for us to have a distribution plan. Some hon. Members believe in free market conditions. I like particularly Mr. Masani to listen to me because he is an advocate of free market. In scarcity conditions, if free market is allowed to play, naturally market conditions would adjust themselves with reference to price. When the demand is high and supply is reduced, it gets adjusted by way of increase in prices so that the purchasing power in the country is reduced to that extent because of the increase in prices. Naturally, it gets adjusted at a high price level. The implication of this is that only those who are in a position to pay this high price will be able to purchase

and perhaps in sufficient quantities too to meet their needs, whereas the poorer sections will be completely deprived of the foodgrains. That is why it becomes even more necessary in this context—this necessity was there even before—that we should have controlled distribution in the country. Forturately, even before this scarcity arose in the country, we had taken certain steps for the purpose of regulating distribution in the country and the regulation of distribtution can be made only on the basis of government getting control of as much foodgrains as possible. That is why we have been impressing upon the State Governments that there should be an intensive drive for procurement and that procurement in the present context will have to be made at the source, from the producer himself, because once it gets out of the hand of the producer,—it may be with the producer somewhere else or it may go to the trader or there might be a combination—it becomes almost impossible to trace where the grain would be available. That is why we impressed upon the State Governments that there should be a compulsory levy on the producers on the basis of the production and on the basis of the extent of cultivation made by the cultivators. I am glad almost all the State Governments have accepted this formula and they have gone forward to have a compulsory levey on the producers for the purpose of getting hold of as much of grain as possible in the hands of the Government for the purpose of controlled distribution.

13 hrs.

In addition to that, we are trying to have in certain areas monopoly procurement, and particularly, I would like to cite the instance of West Bengal where they have come forward to have monopoly procurement so that the entire stock available, to the extent the administrative efficiency is available there, may be procured, and to mop up the entire marketable surplus so that it can be distributed through the fair price shops and the ration shops. In the present context, what is important is, not to allow the trade to get hold of the stocks but for the Government to get at the stocks as much as possible. It is for this purpose that the Food Corporation is being used by the various State Governments. It is not only wheat and rice which are important; in the present context, coars grains are also important; pulses also are important. Therefore, we have to take an overall view and try to find out how to get stocks and distribute them on a controlled basis. That could be done only when we observe certain disciplines with regard to consumption also. Apart from the rationed distribution, it is necessary, in the present context, to see that we avoid wastage as much as possible. No doubt we have passed the Guest Control Order, limiting the number of guests at any function and also limiting the number of dishes that could be served, but mere law alone cannot serve the purpose. It is necessary that a social consciousness should develop and that social consciousness alone can produce results.

In spite of this difficult situation developing in the country even now, we do have wasteful feasts; we do have restaurants where anybody can take anything to any extent. Therefore, all these will have to be looked into and a greater measure of control and discipline will have to be exercised. Otherwise, we may not be able to tide over the position, which is under the constant examination of the Government with reference to various other measures which could be introduced on the basis of rules and regulations, but ultimately, the society has to take note of this, and unless the members of the society, the citizens, become aware of their duties and see that there is no wastage and see that there is austerity practised by everybody, it would not be possible merely on the basis of the Defence of India Rules or various other laws, to enforce these things. Therefore, in this situation, it becomes ab-

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solutely necessary for us to take to this controlled distribution and restrict our consumption as much as possible.

With regard to this, I would like to state before the House the various steps taken in some of the States, which should be a guide-line for other States. Ultimately, controlled distribution becomes possible only to the extent we are able to procure and have stocks with the Government. In that respect, during 1964-65, my State—the State of Madras—has set an example with regard to the procurement. Out of a production of 3.4 million tons of rice, it has been possible for them to procure on the basis of levy on the producers and also controlling the trade, roundabout 0·8 million tons or eight lakh tons. They have also introduced already statutory rationing in Madras and Coimbatore cities. In addition to that, there is informal rationing in the various towns in the State. Therefore, in spite of this gloomy picture even with regard to Madras, they are confident that they would be able to tide over the situation.

Another State which I would like to refer to with regard to procurement as well as distribution is West Bengal about which I have already made mention. They have introduced statutory rationing in Calcutta city one year ago, and in the urban areas roundabout Calcutta city. It has paid high dividends. Generally there is an impression that controlled distribution, particularly rationing, is unpopular; it has become unpopular particularly after the war. That was mainly because under the system of rationing we were distributing rotten food. If only we take care of the quality and the standard of the foodgrains which we would be distributing. I think generally in the present context the country will welcome rationed distribution and that is what we are trying to ensure,—namely, that in the process of procurement, in the process of storage and in the process of distribution through these controlled channels, the quality does not get deteriorated. I can assure this House that we have achieved a good deal of success in this, and anybody who doubts it may go to Calcutta and find out how during the last one year, the standards have been maintained there with regard to rice that has been distributed there and the wheat that has been distributed there. In the same way, they could see in Madras also how the quality and the standards have been maintained.

Therefore, it is not an impossible task if only we do it with some efficiency and some effectiveness. So, in this context it has to be ensured that the quality and standards do not deteriorate. I was mentioning about Calcutta and the statutory rationing, and particularly for the last one year, no critical situation has developed in the city and suburban areas of Calcutta, but in the other areas there has been a certain amount of difficulty because the availability was poor and that is why the State Government of West Bengal took the decision that they should have monopoly procurement and controlled distribution in the entire State, and they have launched upon that monopoly procurement only just now. I hope and trust that with their usual efficiency, it would be possible for them to make success, and I want to give this assurance to the State of West Bengal from our side—from the Centre—that we will give all assistance possible to make that experiment a success, because on the success of that experiment would depend this undertaking of monopoly procurement and controlled distribution in other areas also.

Maharashtra also tried to make an experiment of monopoly procurement during the last year, but unfortunately, because of certain deficiencies in the system of monopoly procurement they did not make a success of it.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): They completely failed.

Shri C. Subramaniam: But this year they were trying to see that the loopholes were removed and the deficiencies made up so that monopoly procurement could be made a success during this season. As I already stated, Maharashtra has suffered most because of the failure of the monsoon, and therefore, I do not know how far the procurement scheme there would succeed in the present context, but they are making a heroic effort. I wish them all success and I am sure the House also would wish them success in their efforts.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Be ready to give hepl to them. (*Interruption*).

Shri C. Subramaniam: I mentioned that. Therefore, today, because there is scarcity, there is all the more reason why there has got to be procurement and controlled distribution. Some people seem to think that when there are scarcity conditions and shortfalls, how can we have rationing and controlled distribution and how can we have procurement. We do not resort to rationing or procurement just for rationing's sake or procurement's sake; these have become all the more necessary because there are shortfalls and because there is a greater shortfall now, there has got to be a greater regulation and greater control on distribution and on consumption also. That is why in the present context it becomes all the more necessary to undertake procurement and to have statutory rationing and controlled distribution and restricted consumption particularly in the urban areas. I hope the State Governments which are taking steps for the purpose of introducing statutory rationing in the urban areas will take speedy steps for implementing it.

An hon. Member: What about the rural areas?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Rural areas also will be taken care of, and to the extent of rationing fair price shops will be there.

Because of these drought conditions, the critical situation is not confined to foodgrains alone. There are other outcomes out of this drought situation, and they also will have to be tackled in a big way. In view of the failure of the monsoon, I am afraid, drinking water may become a problem in many areas. Therefore, we will have to take, even now, preparatory steps to meet the situation. I do remember, in 1952-53, when I was a minister in the Madras State, large scale drought conditions prevailing in the Rayalaseema area and in some of the districts of the present Madras State also. It is possible to procure foodstuffs from somewhere and transport them to the needy areas, but to supply drinking water to every area is almost an impossible task. We tried to take it through lorries, send wagons full of water and also take water through trains. But it was an impossible task. That is why, even now measures should be undertaken for the purpose of meeting this situation. Wherever we anticipate scarcity of drinking water, sources should be located and either they should be strengthened, wells which could be deepened should be attended to, or where water could be reserved for the purpose of drinking water, even at the cost of giving up cultivation in a particular area, it should be done. Otherwise, drinking water would become a great problem. We have alerted the State Governments with reference to this and I hope preparatory action will be taken for the purpose of meeting this situation.

In this context, I want to emphasise one welfare scheme about which I have always been emphasising and I was always giving importance. That is, the welfare scheme for the children, particularly, in the drought affected areas. We have heard that in Great Britain and other countries, during war time, when they introduced rationing, when there was great scarcity, they gave priority to the welfare of the children and, therefore, during

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that period of war the children, particularly, of the poorer classes became healthier because of availability of nutritious food for them during that critical period. We cannot afford to allow the coming generation to get emaciated and become a nation with poor health. Therefore, it is necessary for us to have a massive and large scale programme, particularly, to protect the children, to give them nutritious food, multi-vitamin tablets, nutritive biscuits and various other things which would be necessary for them to protect their health. Therefore, I hope, at least taking advantage of this adversity, we will start this children's welfare programme which, I hope, would become a permanent feature. I am glad my hon. colleague in the Ministry of Health is here. I hope that such a scheme would become a permanent feature in our country. We talk of socialism. My own view is that socialism should start with the children. Every child in our country should get an equal opportunity to be fed properly, brought up properly and educated properly. Therefore, let this socialistic programme start at least under these conditions of adversity so that it may become a permanent feature later on. In these conditions, we will have to concentrate our effort to protect our children, and I have no doubt in my mind that it would be possible to evolve a scheme for this purpose and implement that scheme successfully. I am glad to inform the House that various international agencies are prepared to help us in a big way in launching this programme.

In addition to that, perhaps, we may have to take care of pregnant mothers and nursing mothers also to a certain extent.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): And, ultimately, the fathers also. उन्होंने क्या कुसूर किया है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is the most vulnerable area which we should take care of. Under the present conditions, we should see that their health does not get affected in any way whatsoever. This is a worthwhile programme for us to formulate in a big way and implement it sucessfully.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): What about birth control?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are other suggestions, I am sure, which hon. Members would be making during the debate. It is not as if I will be able to exhaust all the measures which we would have to undertake. I thought I should indicate how we are thinking. I am sure the debate will throw out many more useful suggestions for the Government to adopt.

In addition to that, it would become necessary, particularly in the drought affected areas, to provide relief measures for the landless labourers and even the small farmers who may not have any purchasing capacity at all. Therefore, famine relief works will have to be organised in a big way. We are accustomed to these famine relief works, but unfortunately those famine relief works were organised in a dis-jointed and un-co-ordinated way so much so after the relief work was over those works which were undertaken did not produce any tangible results. But taking advantage of our Plan, taking advantage of the various schemes which we have to work out during the Fourth Plan, we can evolve a programme of work in the various parts of the country which would contribute to the assets of the community in the rural areas. Round about irrigation projects, for the purpose of contour bunding, for the purpose of soil conservation, for the purpose of digging channels, for the purpose of desilting tanks etc., these works could be undertaken in a big way. We have alerted the State Governments that these steps should be evolved now so that the schemes would be ready for being undertaken at short notice.

In addition to that, cattle fodder is going to become very difficult in some areas. Therefore, we are trying to build up, what we call, fodder banks and taking advantage of some fodder being available in forest regions. We have alerted the forest departments in the various States to organise fodder collection in the forests, have them bundled and stored in strategic points so that they can be transported to the point where they would be most needed. It may be necessary to have cattle camps also where our useful cattle would be protected. Here we have to have a sense of priority, whether we will attempt everything and fail or would devote some attention to useful cattle, the milk-yielding and working cattle. We should have that priority and save them at least. For that, we may have to organise cattle camps where drinking water and fodder would be made available.

Then, these conditions may be fertile for epidemics and all those things. My colleague, the hon. Health Minister, has already taken measures to mobilise the necessary vaccines and serums for the purpose. She has also taken measures to have teams of technicians who would be able to use these things for preventive work whenever it becomes necessary. For this purpose, we had a meeting in the Planning Commission and a Committee of Secretaries has been formed with the Planning Secretary as the convenor. They are continuously meeting for the purpose of identifying the problems and suggesting various steps which will have to be taken for the purpose of tackling those problems.

Therefore, it is not as if we are unaware of the difficulties which are likely to arise, the problems which are likely to arise because of this situation. We are trying to identify these problems and also formulate steps for the purpose of meeting the difficulties and solving these problems.

But, ultimately, in the present context, particularly in the context of this great scarcity, unless we have the co-operation of the public and we have the co-operation of all the political parties also to meet this great challenge, I am afraid chaotic conditions could be easily created which perhaps would be greatly welcomed by our enemies today, our enemies on the border. When I was hearing the Defence Minister's statement yesterday that China was probing all along the border, I was wondering whether they were trying to take advantage of the situation which was developing in the country. Therefore, I would like to strike a note of warning, particularly to my hon. friends here, that this is a situation in which we have to function together and to meet this great challenge and the great calamity which is likely to arise because of the monsoon failure. In this task, I would welcome the co-operation of all. I would plead for the co-operation of all the political parties and all the voluntary agencies which are functioning in the country today. It is only by a co-operative and co-ordinated effort, perhaps, we would be able to meet successfully the emerging situation, the situation arising out of the drought conditions which prevail in the country today.

I do not think I should go into other details. I have circulated three papers to the hon. Members, one with reference to the food situation detailing some of the steps which we have taken for the purpose of procurement and distribution, another important paper with reference to the agricultural production programme in the emergency situation, indicating also the long-term programme, how we propose to achieve a stage of self-sufficiency by the end of the Fourth Plan—I am sure, hon. Members would have gone through it and I await their criticism and their suggestions with regard to the programme which we have put forward for the consideration of the House and of the country—and another paper with regard to some of

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the measures which we have taken for the purpose of meeting the scarcity situation in the country as a whole. I have given as much detail as it is possible to give in these papers and I look forward to very many constructive criticisms and suggestions with regard to the steps we have taken, and I can assure this House that I would try to be benefited, and the Government would try to be benefited by the various suggestions which the hon. Members would be making here. My only appeal to the hon. Members would be that while this difficult situation could be made more difficult by our action, our whole endeavour should be to see how to minimise the distress and avoid the disaster. That is the approach we have got to make today and I have no doubt in my mind that in the present mood of the country that co-operation, that effort and that enthusiasm would be coming forward and that as we met the situation at the border we would also meet successfully the situation arising on the food front.

Shri Karni Singhji: Sir, I want to ask for a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members can do that when they make their speeches.

Shri Karni Singhji: The hon. Minister started his speech with a reference to the increase in population in relation to the food front. But he did not elaborate any further as to how other Ministries are going to co-operate with his Ministry on this very important matter.

Mr. Speaker: The presence of the Health Minister is sufficient proof of that collaboration and co-operation. The same question was raised by Shri Kashi Ram Gupta also, family planning or birth control.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Sir, the Minister has made a contradictory statement on this subject.

Mr. Speaker: It will be cleared during the debate.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इजाजत दीजिए कि मैं अपना स्थानापन्न प्रस्ताव पेश कर सकूं। आपने मुझे बुलाया था लेकिन मैं गैर हाजिर था। अंडर सैक्रेटरी ने मुझे बुलाया था और मैं बाहर गया हुआ था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको भी मूव समझा जाए।

Shri Madhu Limaye: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Food situation in the country, is of opinion that the Government have miserably failed to solve the food problem, that they have put the country in the position of humiliating dependence on US PL 480 food supplies and that the Government should adopt a comprehensive food policy based on the following:—

(a) a food army to bring cultivable waste lands under the plough and execute small irrigation projects on a mass scale (wells, tanks, small dams etc.) be raised, and free irrigation facilities to small peasants for growing foodgrains be provided;

(b) total prohibition of evictions from land be enforced and a ceiling on land holdings at three times of the economic holding be fixed;

(c) land revenue or land tax on profitless agriculture be abolished;

(d) parity in industrial and agricultural prices be maintained;

(e) liberal loans to the peasants against the security of crops be granted, and wholesale

trade in agricultural commodities be nationalised;

(f) an equitable system of distribution of foodgrains and essential commodities, especially in the famine-stricken areas be evolved; and

(g) on big landholders who have marketable surplus compulsory levy be imposed." (12)

Mr. Speaker: Now, all the motions are before the House. I have to mention one thing. Of course, we will have to see that all the States are represented. But I have to make a request to the Members from various States to combine together and just put up one or two speakers from each State. Probably, that might facilitate our work. The presiding officer has got to perform a very thankless job. Now I have got with me more than 100 names. Hon. Members would appreciate that it would not be possible for me to call most of them.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: As this is a very important subject, the time should be increased. Because, most of the Members want to participate in this discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Even if I enhance it to the maximum limit, then too all the Members wanting to speak cannot be accommodated. We will have to face the same situation.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Sir, you have said more than once that Members should catch your eye and that it is not enough for them to simply send their names. Now what happens is that the party whip gives the list of names, other members take no interest in the debate and go away and the quorum bell goes on ringing. So, the old practice of catching the eyes may be followed.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the Congress members are concerned, it would be only by catching the eye.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: There is no other remedy. So far as the other parties are concerned, because I have to give them specific time, I would suggest that they may choose their own spokesmen. Coming to the time limit on speeches, so far as Members from the Congress side are concerned, I would request them to confine themselves to ten minutes. In that case, a larger number of Members could be accommodated. If they place a restriction upon themselves, my task would be easier. So far as Members of the opposition are concerned, it is true that I have to give them a specific time. Suppose a party gives two names, the first speaker should finish his speech within the allotted time. If, on the other hand, the first spokesman goes much beyond the time allotted to him and very little is left for the second spokesman, I will be obliged not to call him.

Shri Bishwanath Roy (Deoria): It so happens that in this discussion each State is regarded as a unit irrespective of its size. Even though the Congress Party has 60 members from that State, because of this restriction only one member is allowed....

Mr. Speaker: I have followed him. A huge bulk has advantages as well as disadvantages.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो बजे के बाद हाउस में कोरम नहीं रहता है। अगर आप यह नियम कर दें कि जो मैम्बर हाउस में खड़ा हो उसको आप बुलायेंगे और जो आपकी आई कैच करेगा उसको आप बुलायेंगे तो कोरम बना रहेगा। तब न इधर के लोग भागेंगे और न ही उधर के लोग भागेंगे।। रोज घंटी की वजह से, कोरम बैल की वजह से नाक में दम आ जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने जो कहा है उसको कहने की जरूरत ही नहीं थी। मैं ने खुद ही यह कह दिया था।

श्री शिव नारायण : इधर वालों के लिये आपने कहा है लेकिन उधर वालों को बरी कर दिया है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि दोनों के वास्ते यह नियम हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहें कि हमारे इस एक मैम्बर को बुलाओ और मैं कहूं कि नहीं उसको नहीं बुलाता हूं ? दूसरे को बुलाता हूं ? यह तो नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चौदह साल से मैं देखता आ रहा हूं कि एक मैम्बर एक सैशन में कितनी ही दफा बोल लेता है जब कि दूसरे मैम्बर को बोलने का मौका ही नहीं मिलता है। आप के यहां यह नियम है कि आपकी आई को कैच करें माननीय सदस्य। अगर यह नियम लागू नहीं आप करते हैं तो चीफ व्हिप या डिप्टी चीफ व्हिप जो नाम दे दें....

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं, नहीं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी किसी जमाने में उधर बैठते थे और मावलंकर साहब की, जब आपको बोलना होता था, परमिशन लेनी पड़ती थी। उसके बाद आप डिप्टी स्पीकर भी रहे। अब आप स्पीकर हैं। हमारे संविधान में लिखा हुआ है कि सोशल जस्टिस होना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि सोशल जस्टिस यहीं से शुरू होना चाहिये। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि एक मैम्बर एक सैशन में दस दस दफा बोले और दूसरे मेम्बर को एक दफा भी बोलने का मौका न मिले। जैसे वह मैम्बर चुन कर आया है, वैसे ही दूसरे भी चुन कर आये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब जो वक्त है उसको हमें इसी में खत्म नहीं कर देना चाहिये।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : न्याय करने के लिये आपको चाहिये कि आप वक्त लगायें। कारण यह है कि यह जो न्याय है यह आपके द्वारा ही हो सकता है। आप हों, या डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब हो या कोई भी चेयर में बैठे हों, उन के सामने यह होना चाहिये कि जो चेयर की आई कैच करे उसको ही बुलाया जाए। यही प्रथा रखें, दूसरी कोई प्रथा आप न रखें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह दिया है कि वह प्रथा रहेगी। Shri A. P. Sharma

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Sir, I want to say . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri A. P. Sharma. So far as Members are concerned, ladies have no special privileges.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Since defence and food are two important subjects now before the country and food, I think, is more important than anything else, my suggestion is that there should be a full-dress discussion in view of the food postiion stated by the hon. Food Minister before the House. Therefore the discussion should be for not less than five days, that is, 25 hours. It is the most important subject before the House.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Sir, though you have said that ladies have no special privilege, still the Prime Minister in his broadcast on food has appealed to the ladies specially regarding this. Therefore I would request you to see that more ladies are given time.

Mr. Speaker: I correct myself. Ladies always have special privilege.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Sir, what happened about time?

Mr. Speaker: Let the debate proceed. I will see what I can do. I might make it clear that there are 12 hours allotted for both these motions. Some hon. Members had suggested that there ought to be separate discussion, but that would not be possible. Of course, if the House so desires, I can add another three hours.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): Sir, I have a suggestion. When the quorum bell is rung......

Mr. Speaker: No, please. I will make it 15 hours......(*Interruption*). If it is not full-dress discussion, I cannot do anything else.

Shri Shinkre: Provided that no quorum bell is rung.

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr. Speaker Sir, even though we are going to complete 15 years of planning and we envisaged that by this time we would be self-sufficient in food and had fixed a target of 100 million tonnes, our expectations have been completely belied. Last year we witnessed production to the tune of 88 million tonnes; but, I think, it was just a fluke because two years prior to that our food production target was much less than that achieved in 1961-62.

13.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Even though the stress and strain on the food economy was thought would ease as a result of increased production, it has continued unabated, rather it has become more difficult because of the growing pressure of demand due to the rise in population and, at the same time, reduced market supplies. To supplement the deficit, imports have become all the more important and the quantum of imports has been rising every year. In 1962 it was 3·6 million tonnes; in 1963 it was 4·6 million tonnes; in 1964 it was 6:3 million tonnes and in 1965 it is bound to be much higher.

It is unthinkable what the situation would have been had not PL-480 supply been available to us at the right time. This year we received a wheat gift from Australia to the tune of 150,000 tonnes and last year the timely diversion of commercial wheat from Australia to Indian ports had been able to turn the tight corner in our food situation. For a predominantly agricultural country like India it is all the more important that all emphasise should be put on production and all priorities should be given to it. Agriculture should be able to stand on its own feet and at the earliest possible time we should be able to shed the crutch of foreign imports.

Even after 15 years of planning and 18 years of independence Indian agriculture depends on the vagaries of monsoon. This year's erratic behaviour of the south-west monsoon has completely upset the calculations of our planners. I do not possess all the statistics but I presume that this year the shortfall is going to be to the tune of 20 million to 25 million tonnes. We do not know what blueprint the Government have to combat this challenge.

Due to the failure of the south-west monsoon just at the time of transplantation of seedlings, all the seedlings of paddy have completely withered away. There is absolutely no prospect of the earlier variety so far as my State, Orissa, is concerned. The Government's estimate is that there has been failure to the tune of 95 per cent in the earlier variety of paddy. As to the late variety, except in those areas which are covered by irrigation projects, the prospect of the late variety is also very bleak. So far as the rabi crop is concerned, absolutely no moisture is now left in the soil and so the prospect of the rabi crop also is very distressing.

Reports of semi-famine conditions have been pouring in from all over India. From Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madras, Mysore and Kerala we are getting disheartening reports. Even from the once-surplus States, like Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh or Orissa, the report is very bad. So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, except for the delta area, there has been complete failure of crop in Rayalaseema and in the Telengana area. So far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, Chhattisgarh,

[Shri P. K. Deo]

which is called the grain granary of Madhya Pradesh, has been very badly affected. We are getting distressing reports from the western districts of my State, Orissa. Specially my own constituency, Kalahandi, which is considered the rice bowl of Orissa and is the second surplus district so far as foodgrains are concerned, has been badly affected. Dark clouds of famine are looming large on the horizon and unless timely steps are taken the situation would become all the more difficult.

By this time of the year when a foot, or two feet, deep water would be flowing in paddy fields, now cracks two to three inches wide have developed in those fields and if you drive from Rourkela in the north to Koraput in the south, except for the Hirakud ayacut area, you will hardly see even a green blade of grass in the entire western districts of my State. There has been mass exodus of population. People have been disposing of their cattle, properties, utensils, gold, ornaments and even children. For these distress sales they do not get the market price and the anti-social elements make a capital out of it.

The other day, on the 8th November, in a query to the Food Minister I posed the same question and he pleaded his complete ignorance to the thing. To him I would like to point out the statement of the Deputy Minister of Transport from my State, Orissa, who comes from the same district. His statement clearly says "there have been instances where people have offered to sell away their children because of their inability to provide them with food." This is the state of affairs there. No foodgrains are available in the market. Even broken rice, which is not fit for human consumption and which produces a very foul smell, is being sold at a very high price and it is beyond the purchasing power of the people in the locality even to procure that broken rice. There have been cases of starvation. Many criminal cases, like theft and burglary, are reported from all over the place. Starving people forget all priorities and are driven to extremes, we all know 'बुभुक्षितः किं नकरोति पापम्' । But, at the same time the responsibility of the Government is there. We are always prepared to extend our full co-operation in this regard.

The Minister has circulated a pamphlet reviewing the entire food situation. I am surprised to read what he says at page 1:

> "Prices of rice recorded a decline in Bihar, Assam, UP, Orissa and Punjab."

It is far from the truth. Then, on p.2 he says:

> ". . . .there has on the whole been stability on the food front during the year . . ."

It is also completely baseless.

Sir, you will not find a parallel like this anywhere in history. Probably, you will find it in the case of Nero who started playing his fiddle when the Rome was burning. The picture that I try to project here will convince you that these days are forerunners of famine and-God forbid—let not 1966 see the repetition of 1866 when there was the great Indian famine and the millions of people died of starvation. In my living memory, I had the misfortune of seeing the Bengal famine. Those ghastly sights of the Calcutta streets, if I remember them, still make me shudder and I pray to God, let there not be a repetition of that famine in free India. At that time we criticised the British *raj* and that it was a man-made famine. But if such a thing is allowed to be repeated in 1966 in free India, all the fingers will point at these gentlemen who are responsible for taking this country to this abyss.

In this regard, I would beg to submit that it is a cumulative effect of the presistent pursuit of wrong policies. I may point out that the entire cause of this mess is the pursuit of wrong economic policies and wrong priorities. To keep pace with the growth in population, we should expect our food production not only just to expand but to expand tremendously. If rains fail, we still blame the Providence as the hon. Food Minister was just blaming the Providence.

We have neglected agriculture and irrigation in our various Plans. Only 20 to 22 per cent of the entire acreage is getting the irrigation facilities. We have completely neglected the production of nitrogenous fertilisers. We only produce just one-fourth of the entire requirement of the country. Here, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very pertinent statement of the Prime Minister who pleaded his helplessness in this regard. While addressing a conference on the 26th November, 1965—this is from the *Statesman* of the 27th:

> "The Prime Minister disclosed that he had told Mr. Asoka Mehta that irrigation and rural electrification must be given the highest priority and that during the next year as much funds as available should be allotted for these purposes.
>
> But he regretted that in the States and even among his colleagues there was a tendency to equate industry with a special prestige and to push agriculture to a secondary position. If the choice was left to him, he would give his preference to agriculture because it would bring greater prosperity to the peasants and, therefore, to the country as a whole."

This is the Prime Minister's own statement. The hon. Minister had been to Rome and he was told the very same thing by no less a person than Mr. Freeman, the U.S. Secretary for Agriculture who has categorically pointed out to him that we have neglected agriculture in all these Plans. In spite of the assurance given to agriculture a close serutiny of the Memorandum on the Fourth Plan, which was presented in this House during the last Budget session will convince that out of the total outlay of the Plan, the percentage of outlay on agriculture has gone up from 13.3 per cent in the Third Plan to 15.4 per cent in the Fourth Plan and in respect of irrigation, it has gone down from 7.9 per cent to 6.4 per cent. If you take agriculture and irrigation together, there is a magnificent rise from 21.2 per cent to 21.8 per cent. This is the state of affairs. We cannot fool all the people for all the time. Reorientation of our agricultural programme and of our entire planning is the call of the day.

Then, the hon. Minister has circulated a pamphlet entitled "Reorientation of Programmes of Agricultural Production". I have gone through this. It is not worth the paper on which it is printed. He has envisaged that by the end of the Fourth Plan, the target of foodgrains would be fixed at 125 million tons and the *per capita* consumption of foodgrains would be increased from 14.5 ozs. to 16 ozs; the target of 50 eggs per persons is assured and the milk production is going to increase from 24.6 million tons to 32.25 million tons. I would like to ask him: Is it astrology or is it planning? He has further suggested that some new approach has been made. But I say, the old measures have been repeated here. We are simply tinkering with the problem. It is the old wine in a new bottle. It is the same thing and nothing new has been said there.

So far as planning is concerned, radical changes have to be made in the Plan. Priority has to be given to irrigation. In regard to irrigation, I would like to point out that the experience of this year has shown that the minor irrigation projects are no good because they collect the water

[Shri P. K. Deo]

from the locality and their catchment is limited. If there is a failure of rain, the entire scheme is a failure. Priority should be given to major and medium irrigation projects. There are various such projects. If they could be properly implemented, they will change the face of the country. I think more stress should be given on mojor and medium irrigation schemes. It is said that in respect of minor irrigation schemes, the return would be quicker. But I beg to differ from it. As you are going to have a blueprint for the entire country, there should be a national approach to the subject. There should not be a parochial approach. In this regard, I would beg to submit that even though there are various lucrative projects, the technical clearance is not given because of political reasons. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the Upper Indravati project which is a very good project. It will not only irrigate 3 lakh acres of land but will also generate 600 MW of electricity at a very cheap cost. There is no problem of submersion. It satisfies all the criteria but still no technical clearance is given. Various pleas are being raised like the inter-basin transfer of water, etc. In the case of Koyna project, there is inter-basin transfer of water. The Gulati Commission has recommended that there should be a transfer of 306 TMC of water from Godavari basin to Krishna basin and there is no objection to that. If Orissa utilises 40 per cent. of its own Contribution to the water resources of the Godavari river—it is only 95 T.M.C.—the question of inter-basin transfer of water comes in. I think clearance should be given to it and a priority should be given in the Fourth Plan so that not only Orissa but the entire area is benefited.

I would like to point out that all the zonal and local barriers have to go. The Minister was trying to make out a case to retain them. He wanted to take advantage of the emergency situation and wanted to shield himself behind the cloak of emergency.

If agriculture has to prosper in this country, then the zonal and local barriers have to go; they not only choke the normal channel of trade but they open the floodgates of corruption and smuggling; the licences and permit quotas are, of course, there. The right of the farmer to sell grains in free markets should be accepted. In this regard sometimes we listen to some sane voices coming from the Congress. A person no less than Shri A. K. Mukherjee, the president of the West Bengal Congress, has severely criticised the barriers and the levy system; this has been published in *The Statesman* of 30th November. The restoration of a free all India market will not only stimulate production and supply but will also assure a fair price to the producer; this may take a year or so and in the meantime, to meet the shortage, we have suggested in our substitute motion that, as a temporary measure, until production catches up with the demand, the supply of foodgrains to the poorer sections of the population be subsidised by Government and for this purpose grain be purchased by the Government from big farmers at remunerative prices. So this is our suggestion and I beg to submit that, for this, you need a stout heart; you need the heart of Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. Here is Mr. Subramaniam. In 1952 when Rajaji was the Chief Minister, he was the Food Minister in Madras and he lifted all these controls. The same Mr. Subramaniam is the Minister of Food & Agriculture at the Centre now, but under a different leadership. I hope he will be stout enough, strong enough, to go in his own way and live upto his reputation.

So far as relief works are concerned, I beg to submit that large-scale relief works should be started to give alternative employment to the agricultural labour. *Taccavi* and other

loans should be generously given to the cultivators. Then I submit that there should be complete remission of land revenue and suspension of collection of the co-operative dues and several other dues of the local Government; in this regard a directive should go from the Centre to the various States.

Then I beg to submit that the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution has to be repealed. It is like a Sword of Democles and it robs the proprietor of his right on the freehold; it is a perpetual threat enough to put the clock of production backward. What incentive can there be if you are no longer the proprietor of the land which is so dear to you?

These so-called socialistic measures have completely failed in their countries of origin. Co-operative and collective farms and various communes have completely failed in Russia and they have not been able to achieve self-sufficiency so far as foodgrains are concerned; still they import wheat from the the United States. Lately, a shift in the economic thinking has taken place in that country. Ideological maxims and top-heavy bureaucratic fiefdom regulating every nerve and throb of the national economic activity have now given place to profit incentive as a means of greater production. In this regard I would like to quote from a very thought-provoking article of Kharkov's Economic professor EVSAI LIBERMAN, published in the *Pravada* of September 9, 1962—PLAN, PROFITS AND BONUSES. In that he has said:

> "The greater the profits, the greater the incentive to quality and efficiency."

This theory has been given practical shape by Mr. Khrushchev and has been followed by Mr. Kosygin. In this regard my remarks will not be complete if I do not mention about the new shift in the U.S.S.R.'s socialist thinking. They have allotted private lands to individuals for greater production. This is nothing but the nucleus of the institution of private property, to which U.S.S.R. has been heading.

Lastly I submit that Mr. Subramaniam's very words are still ringing in my ears; his strong arguments opposing the Nagpur Resolution in Hyderabad and in Nagpur are still ringing in my ears. I hope he will be strong enough, he will be realistic enough, to scrap this black-Bill from our Statute Book because the peasant proprietorship is the only stepping stone to agricultural prosperity in this country.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would like to correct my hon. friend here. I did not oppose the Resolution. In fact, I drafted the Resolution. If I remember aright, I moved the Resolution. I do not know where I opposed it.

Shri P. K. Deo: He opposed it in Hyderabad at the AICC meeting.

Shri C. Subramaniam: In Hyderabad I pleaded for the appointment of a Committee to go into this, in which I was there, and as a result of which the Nagpur Resolution was drafted.

Shri P. K. Deo: I have got the cuttings here with me.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले तो हमारे जो फुड मंत्री हैं, आज की सिचुएशन का उन्होंने करेक्ट एस्टीमेट दिया है और उन्होंने जो प्रेगमैटिक व्यू लिया है, उस के लिए धन्यवाद करना चाहती हूं ।

आज जो हालत देश में पैदा हुई है उसके बारे में हम को सोचना पड़ेगा कि क्या यह हमारी गलत नीति के कारण है जो कि आज तक चली आ रही है । लड़ाई की वजह से भी हमारा संकट बढ़ा है, इसके अतिरिक्त ड्राउत भी इस कठिनाई का कारण है । ड्राउत तो आते ही रहते हैं क्यों कि अभी भी , हमारी ज्यादातर काश्तकारी मानसून पर निर्भर है ।

[श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह]

हमारी जो प्लान्स ग्राज तक बनी हैं उन में जो फूड प्रोडक्शन के लिए जितना जोर देना चाहिए था उतना नहीं दिया गया, इसकी वजह से ग्राज हम ऐसी ग्रवस्था में पड़ गए हैं। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि जब स्वराज्य होगा तो हमारे देश को ग्रन्न ग्रौर वस्त्र के मामले में ग्रात्म निर्भर होना पड़ेगा, ग्रौर उसके ग्रलावा भी कुछ इतना ज्यादा ग्रन्न पैदा करना चाहिये कि जब ऐसा मौका ग्रावे तो हम को परेशानी में न पड़ना पड़े। मगर जो होने वाला था हो गया। ग्रब भी हम को निश्चय करना चाहिए। इन बातों से ग्रब नहीं चलेगा। मैं पिछले दस सालों से देखती ग्रा रही हूं कि हर सैशन में फुड सिचुएशन के बारे में डिसकशन हो जाता है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस दफा जो डिसकशन हो रहा है वह भी वैसा ही न रह जाए जैसे कि पहले हुए हैं।

ग्राज की हालत बहुत ही चिन्ता जनक है। सारे देश में ग्रकाल की सी हालत पैदा हो गयी है, कहीं कुछ कम है तो कहीं ज्यादा है। श्री देव जी ने कहा कि बच्चे बेच जा रहे हैं, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं ग्रायी। ग्रगर उन की कोई ग्रपनी जानकारी है तब तो ग्रलग चीज है, नहीं तो ऐसी बातें कर के देश में स्केग्रर पैदा करने से कोई फायदा नहीं।

Shri P. K. Deo: This is the statement of a Congress Minister.

Shrimati Jayaben Shah: If the hon. Member has personal knowledge, he can quote instances.

मेरा कहना है कि ग्राज ऐसी हालत नहीं है। शायद ग्रागे ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। मगर इस के बारे में हम सब को मिलकर कोई रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा।

ग्राज कुछ ग्रन्न की कमी है, वह कहते हैं कि 25 मिलियन टन की कमी है, ग्रौर गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि ग्राठ दस मिलियन टन के बीच की कमी है। जो कुछ हो, लेकिन कमी है। मगर जितना देश में ग्रन्न है ग्रौर जो बाहर से ग्राएगा उसको हम इस तरह डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करें कि हम इस कठिनाई से ग्रासानी से निकल जाएं। नहीं तो यह सम्भव है कि ऐसा दिन भी ग्रा जाये, जब कि हमारे देश में कुछ लोग ग्रन्न न मिलने के कारण मर भी जायें।

14 hrs.

ग्रन्न के ठीक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के लिए राशनिंग हो या न हो, यह एक पालिसी का सवाल है लेकिन ग्राज इस मौके पर पालिसी का सवाल उठाने से कोई फ़ायदा नहीं है। लेकिन ग्राईन्दा हमें यह बात भी निश्चित रूप से तय करनी पड़ेगी कि इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी पालिसी क्या हो, जिस के द्वारा हमारे देश में डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन ठीक तरह से हो सके।

मगर सबसे बुनियादी बात यह है कि हमारे देश में प्राडक्शन कैसे बढ़ाया जाये। ग्रगर हम ग्राज इस के लिए ठीक प्लानिंग करें, तो हम ग्रगले मौसम में कुछ पैदा कर सकते हैं वर्ना उस वक्त भी यही हालत होगी। प्राडक्शन कैसे बढ़ाया जा सकता है, इस के बारे में इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य दूसरे लोग ग्रौर देहातों में किसान सब एक ही बात कहेंगे। इस में कोई नये संशोधन की बात नहीं है, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इस को कैसे इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाये। सब लोग यह मानते हैं कि किसानों को सही टाइम पर ग्रच्छी खाद, बीज, पानी, ग्राइल ग्रौर क्रेडिट वगैरह मिलने चाहिये। यही काश्तकारी है लेकिन हर एक चीज के लिए कितनी मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ता है? मेरे खयाल में केवल किसान ही ऐसा धन्धेदार है जो इतनी टैन्शन, मुसीबत ग्रौर परेशानी सहन कर के काम करता है।

जहां तक क्रेडिट का सवाल है, खाद के लिए क्रेडिट चाहिये, बीज के लिए क्रेडिट चाहिये—सब चीजों के लिए पैसा चाहिये। लेकिन क्रेडिट प्राप्त करने के लिए, बहुत दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है। आज हमारे देश में बैंकिंग की तरफ से कितना रूरल क्रेडिट मिलता है? हमारी इतने सालों की एफर्ट के बाद भी केवल पंद्रह बीस परसेंट रूरल क्रेडिट मिल सकता है और बाकी मनी-लेंडर्ज पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। उन को पच्चीस परसेंट, पचास परसेंट और कई एरियाज में सौ परसेंट पर सूद देना पड़ता है। इस अवस्था में हम उन को कैसे कह सकते हैं कि वे फड प्राडक्शन बढ़ायें और अपनी प्राडक्शन का इतना दाम भी रखें, क्योंकि हमें मैक्सिमम प्राइस भी लगाना पड़ता है इस लिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि क्रेडिट के लिए बिल्कुल आसान प्रोसीड्यर कर दिया जाये। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से बताया गया था कि स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया सारे देश में अपनी चार सौ ब्रांचिज खोलेगा। इस के बारे में क्या हुआ? मेरे ख़याल में कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है और अब उस की शुरुआत हो रही है। आगे जो कुछ होगा वह हम देखेंगे।

जहां तक बीज का प्रश्न है मुझे खुशी है कि सीड कार्पोरेशन कायम हुआ है। उसका ऐसा इन्तजाम होना चाहिये कि हर एक विलेज और तहसील में बीज मौके पर मिल जाए। अब तक यह स्थिति है कि चाहे चने का मौसम हो और चाहे गेहूं का, बीज मौके पर नहीं मिलता है। अगर बीज बोने के समय के पंद्रह दिन या एक महीना बाद में मिलता है, तो प्राडक्शन कैसे हो सकता है? अगर मौके पर बीज मिल जाये, तो प्राडक्शन हो सकता है।

हम यह नहीं कहते कि फ़ारन एक्सचेंज खर्च कर के बाहर से खाद लाई जाये। लेकिन जितनी भी खाद देश में उपलब्ध हो वह किसान तक पहुंचनी चाहिये, लेकिन वह नहीं पहुंचती है। पहले तो खाद फ़ैक्टरी से नहीं निकलती है और अगर वहां से निकलती है तो किसान तक नहीं पहुंचती है।

किसान की जितनी भी प्राइमरी नीड्ज़ हैं, उन के पूरा होने में बहुत दिक्कत होती है। किसान ऐसा आदमी है जो इतनी मुसीबत और कष्ट सहन कर के भी इस धन्धे में पड़ा हुआ है। अगर हम फूड की समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं तो हमें इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। आज खाद का विषय किसी के पास है, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी किसी के पास है, क्रेडिट किसी के पास है और सिंचाई किसी के पास है। अगर सरकार इमरजेंसी के तौर पर, वार बेसिस पर काम करना चाहती है, तो इन सब विषयों को एक ही मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे रखना चाहिये। जिस तरह डिफेंस से सम्बन्धित सब काम डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे हैं, उसी तरह खाद्य और कृषि से सम्बन्धित सब कामों को फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे लाना चाहिये।

इर्रिगेशन भी प्राडक्शन के लिए बहुत ज़रूरी है। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि अगर हम बड़ी इर्रिगेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो जहां पर थोड़ा थोड़ा भी पानी हो, किसानों को इत्तिला दे दी जाये कि वे उस को इस्तेमाल करें—वे जहां भी पानी देखें, ले लें और इस्तेमाल करें। अख़बार में निकला है कि शास्त्री जी ने कहा है कि ऐसा नहीं है कि किसान काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं—किसान काम करना चाहते हैं, यह भी नहीं कि उन को आता नहीं है—सब कुछ उन को आता है, वे फूड प्राडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए तत्पर हैं एन्थ्युज़िएस्टिक

[Shrimati Jayaben Shah]

हैं, लेकिन उन के सामने मुश्किलें हैं। अगर हम उन मुश्किलों को दूर नहीं कर सकेंगे, तो आगे भी यही कठिनाइयां रहेंगी ।

जहां तक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का सम्बन्ध है, चूंकि मैं एक डैफ़िसिट स्टेट से आती हूं, इस लिये ऐसा नहीं कहती हूं, बल्कि वास्तव में ज़ोनल सिस्टम ने जितने झगड़े पैदा किये हैं, देश में जितने झंझट पैदा किये हैं, उन के मुकाबले में उस ने बहुत कम प्राबलम साल्व किये हैं। आज जो स्टेट-ज़ोन हैं, उन को तोड़ देना चाहिये। राइस का एक बड़ा ज़ोन, सदर्न ज़ोन, बनाना चाहिये, ताकि केरल, मैसूर आदि दक्षिणी राज्यों में डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन की जो ज़िम्मेदारी सरकार पर है, वह कम हो जाये ।

गेहूं और पल्सिस का मूवमेंट बिल्कुल फ्री कर दिया जाये, ताकि सारे देश में माल इधर-उधर जा सके, किसानों को ज्यादा दाम मिल सके और देश में prices में जो डिसपैरिटी है ह खत्म हो सके।

गवर्नमेंट को यह पालिसी भी तय करनी चाहिये कि जिन लोगों के पास इकानौमिक होल्डिंग या उस से ज्यादा जमा हो, उन को आईन्दा फ़ेयर-प्राइस शाप्स या कहीं से भी गेहूं, चना और कुछ भी न मिले और वे लोग खुद अपने लिए अन्न की व्यवस्था करें। एग्रीकल्ट्यर लेबर को भी यह कहना पड़ेगा कि वे अपने आप को एडजस्ट कर लें। इस वक्त वे कैश में मजदूरी लेते हैं। वे अपनी मजदूरी काइंड में, अनाज के रूप में, लेने लगें। इस प्रकार उन लोगों को अनाज देने की ज़िम्मेदारी नहीं रह जायेगी। हर एक गांव में जा कर उन के घरों में अन्न पहुंचाना मेरे ख़याल से बहुत मुश्किल है।

गुजरात एक डेफ़िसिट स्टेट है। वहां पर 18 लाख टन तो आम तौर पर, साधारणतया कमी रहती है। आज गुजरात का एक तिहाई हिस्सा बिल्कुल ड्राउट-स्ट्रिकन है, जहां कुछ भी नहीं है, पानी नहीं है, घास नहीं है अनाज नहीं है। हम ने मांग की है कि गुजरात को 25 लाख टन अनाज मिलना चाहिए और दूसरी चीजें भी मिलनी चाहिए। मैं चाहती हूं कि केन्द्र की तरफ से गुजरात और दूसरी स्टेट्स की आवश्यकतायें पूरी की जायें ।

आज हमारे देश पर जो आफ़त आई है, मैं उस को इस लिए अच्छा समझती हूं क्योंकि उस के कारण हम जागेंगे और काम करेंगे। सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस के साथ मिलकर इन सब बातों पर विचार करना चाहिए और इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए पूरा ज़ोर लगा कर काम करना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shrimati Vimla Deshmukh. This is her maiden speech.

श्रीमती विमला देशमुख (अमरावती): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के सामने एक महान समस्या खड़ी है, वह समस्या है खाद्यान्न की। खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री जी ने प्रकट किया है कि वर्षा की कमी होने के कारण इस वर्ष 30 लाख टन अनाज कम पैदा होगा । जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आती हूं, वह अधिक कृषि-प्रधान है। मैं ने अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि सात सात फुट ऊंचे ज्वार के हरे भरे पौदे अन्तिम बरसात न होने के कारण निष्फल हो गये। यह परिस्थिति बर्दाश्त करनी ही पड़ेगी क्योंकि बारिश पर किस की हुकूमत चल सकती है ? श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् 30 लाख टन अनाज की कमी अमरीका से अनाज ले कर पूरा करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मेरी उन से यह प्रार्थना है कि हम उस अनाज को न लें, क्योंकि यह हमारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न है ।

माननीय शास्त्री जी ने जनता को एक खाना छोड़ देने का महामंत्र दिया है । हम ने अख़बार में पढ़ा है कि जालंधर के श्रद्धानन्द आश्रम के 40 हजार लोगों ने एक बार खाना छोड़ देने की तथा अधिक अन्नोत्पादन की

प्रतिज्ञा की है । अग्रिम क्षेत्रों तक भी शास्त्री जी का मंत्र पहुंच गया । हमारे सिख रेजिमेंट के बटालियन के जवानों ने भी एक समय का भोजन छोड़ दिया । अभिप्राय यह है कि देश के कोने कोने से इस पर लोग अमल करने लगे हैं । कितने विस्मय तथा गौरव की बात है ! जनता को यदि हम और एक समय का खाना छोड़ देने की बिनती करेंगे, तो मेरा विश्वास है कि जनता इस को भी बड़े आदर से स्वीकार करेगी । हमारी इस भीष्म प्रतिज्ञा से दुनिया यह जानेगी कि भारत की जनता भूखी रह सकती है, लेकिन दबगी नहीं, इतनी स्वाभिमानी है वह ।

श्रीमन्, हमने भोजन छोड़ देने का निश्चय तो किया, लेकिन यह निश्चय हमें पांच दस वर्ष तक, यानी अन्न के क्षेत्र में आत्म-निर्भर होने तक चलाना पड़ेगा । यह आन्दोलन देश-व्यापी बनाना पड़ेगा । अभी अभी का अनुभव है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई के दिन थे । दिल्ली वालों को ब्लैक आउट का आदेश दिया गया था । प्रारम्भ में ब्लैक आउट का प्रबन्ध सुचारु रूप से नहीं हुआ । एरिया बार्डन थे लेकिन सब स्थानों पर नहीं पहुंच सकते थे । जवानों ने जान लिया कि शायद एक ही खिड़की से रोशनी दिखाई देना, दुश्मन के लिए पर्याप्त है । इससे न केवल एक मुहल्ला वरन् सारा शहर खतरे में पड़ सकता है । इसके फलस्वरूप मुहल्लों में जवानों की टोलियों का निर्माण हुआ । वे मुहल्लों की रात भर गश्त करते । जिस स्थान पर ब्लैक आउट सही ढंग से नहीं हुआ वहां इशारा दे कर ठीक करा दिया । इस प्रकार ब्लैक आउट की समस्या स्वयं ही ठीक हो गई । पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण से राष्ट्र जाग उठा है जरूर । जनता में चेतना तथा तीव्र राष्ट्रीय भावना पैदा हुई है ।

अन्न बचाने का आन्दोलन सामूहिक, संगठित, एवं उचित रूप से होना अति आवश्यक है । इस में जवानों की टोलियां कार्य कर सकती हैं । हमारे देश में महिलाओं की संख्या करीब करीब पचास प्रतिशत है । रसोई घर की चाबी इन्हीं के पास रहती है । अगर हमारी महिलायें अन्न बचत आन्दोलन चलाने की जिम्मेदारी लें तो निश्चय ही यह आन्दोलन सफल होगा । हमारी महिलाओं के एक बार ध्यान में आने पर वे उस पर पक्की रहेंगी क्योंकि वे निष्ठावान एवं त्यागी भी होती हैं । समाज तथा राष्ट्र के लिये वे हर प्रकार का त्याग कर सकती हैं । सामाजिक चेतना बहुत ही तेजस्वी होता है, हथियार जिस देश में जागृति होती है वहां कानून की भी बहुत ही कम आवश्यकता पड़ती है । ब्लैक आउट से अधिक खतरा अन्न के पूरा न होने पर हो सकता है । जवानों की टोलियां तथा महिलाओं के संघ, अन्न बचत के कार्य कर सकती हैं । इस में स्कूलों तथा कालेजों के विद्यार्थियों का सहयोग भी आवश्यक है । शिक्षकों को तथा अध्यापकों को अन्न बचत का आदेश अपने विद्यार्थियों द्वारा घर घर पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये । बच्चे सच्चे तथा अच्छे प्रचारक होते हैं । यह प्रचार समझा कर विनम्रता से किया जाना चाहिये और जिन का प्रभाव समाज विरोधी हो उनको बहिष्कार का शस्त्र भी दिखाना चाहिये । इस आन्दोलन का प्रचार शहर में जैसा किया जाए वैसा ही गांवों के प्रत्येक घर में भी होना चाहिये । यह कार्य संगठित रूप से होना चाहिये । इस में पंचायत के सदस्य, महिला समितियां तथा ग्राम सेवक दल के सदस्य सभी को सहयोग देना चाहिये । सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय भी अपना यह पवित्र कर्त्तव्य समझ कर इसका अधिकाधिक प्रचार करे तो यह आन्दोलन प्रभावी तथा राष्ट्रव्यापी बन जाएगा, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है ।

श्रीमन्, उपवास के आन्दोलनमें सरकार की सहायता मिलनी चाहिये । इसीलिए जिन दो रोज हम दो बार खाना छोड़ने वाले हैं उसी दुपहर से होटल रैंस्तोरां सब्जी, खाने की दुकानें, बनिये की दुकानें कानून से बन्द को जायें । इस के खुले रहने

[श्रीमती विमला देशमुख]

से आदमी को लालच पैदा होने की सम्भावना रहती है । दुकानें बन्द रहने से एक किस्म का सन्नाटा छा जायेगा और अनुकूल वातावरण पैदा होगा । यह काम सरकार ही कर सकती है । आशा है जो जरूरी है, वह किया जायेगा । एक जिम्मेवारी सरकार को और निभानी है । वह है नैतिक स्वरूप की । सरकार ने आदेश दिया है कि सामूहिक भोजन (दावत) की प्रथा को बन्द किया जाये, इन बातों को कानून बन्द कर सकता है । मगर मेरा कहना है कि कानून से आदर्श का प्रभाव अधिक प्रखर तथा गहरा होता है । आज चारों ओर बहुत सी सभा, अधिवेशन, सप्ताह सरकार की ओर से बुलाये जाते हैं या जिनको सरकार अनुदान देती है, उनकी ओर से बुलाये जाते हैं । वहां एक कार्यक्रम खाने पीने का होता है और आश्चर्य की बात है कि ये आज भी जारी हैं । मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है । क्या हमारा सार्वजनिक कार्य खाने के बिना नहीं चल सकता है ? राजनीति में खाने का आकर्षण इतना क्यों ? पिछले साल का उदाहरण मैं देती हूं, वह भी आश्चर्यजनक है । फ्रीडम फार हंगर का दिन मनाया गया था । सोचो फ्रीडम फार हंगर और वह भी दिल्ली में । और उस में एक मुख्य कार्यक्रम कौन सा था, खाने का और वह भी महंगे खाने का ।

श्रीमन्, मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि सरकारी या सरकार जिन संस्थाओं को सहयोग देती है उन्हें आदेश दिया जाये कि वे देश की उन्नति का विचार करें परन्तु खाने की पुष्टि दे कर नहीं । यह कार्य जल्दी से जल्दी होना चाहिये । इसका कारण यह है कि उच्च श्रेणी आम जनता का आदर्श होती है और जो कुछ उच्च श्रेणी के लोग करते हैं उसकी नकल कनिष्ठ श्रेणी के लोग करते हैं । इसलिए यह काम पहले उच्च श्रेणी पर हो जाये तो आम जनता पर उसका असर अवश्य गहरा पड़ेगा ।

सप्ताह में दो बार भोजन छोड़ने का जो मेरा सुझाव है इससे न केवल अनाज वरन् ईंधन, तेल, कोयला आदि सब की बचत होगी । भोजन छोड़ने के अलावा अन्न बचाने का और भी एक तरीका है । वह भी सामूहिक, सामाजिक श्रेणी पर किया जा सकता है । जानते हैं कि इस देश में दस प्रतिशत अन्न कौन खराब करता है ? कीड़े, पंछी, बन्दर और बोरियां ठीक न होने से अनाज गिर जाता है और मिट्टी में मिल जाता है । यह विचारणीय है । इस प्रकार 80 लाख टन बर्बाद होने वाले अन्न को बचाया जाये तो भारतवर्ष को किसी भी देश से अन्न की भिक्षा मांगने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी । श्रीमन्, यह अपराध कबूतरों, बन्दरों, कीड़ों आदि का नहीं है । यह अवश्य ही हमारा अपराध है । आज तक विदेशों से हम को अनाज मिलता रहा इसलिए हम लापरवाह थे, इसीलिए अनाज का विनाश होता रहा । परन्तु अकाल पड़ेगा जैसा कि इस वर्ष पड़ा है, तभी हम जागें, तो यह ठीक नहीं है । हमें अन्न के नाश को रोकने की सख्त कोशिश करनी चाहिये । उसकी बचत करना हमारा परम कर्तव्य है । यह काम हर किसान, बच्चा और युवक कर सकता है । अन्न बचाने की समस्या केवल कानून के जरिये हल नहीं होगी । यह बात भी सामाजिक चेतना पर निर्भर है । जनता को समझा देना हमारा काम है । अगर हम ने अपने इस काम को पूरा कर दिया तो बहुत सा अन्न बच सकता है । मैं आशा करती हूं कि आप इस ओर भी ध्यान देंगे ।

पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण, मैं समझती हूं, एक इष्टापत्ति है । अंग्रेजी में जिस को ब्लैसिंग इन डिसगाइज कहते हैं, वह है । यह हमारे लिए बहुत लाभदायक सिद्ध हुआ है । हम सुस्त, भ्रष्ट और स्वार्थी बन

गये थे । इसी आक्रमण ने एक जोर का धक्का दे कर हम को सुस्ती से जगाया है । इस लड़ाई ने हमें नई चेतना दी, हमारा आत्म-विश्वास बढ़ाया । आज हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी को अपनी शक्ति का ज्ञान हुआ । मजदूर, मिल मालिक, इंजीनियर सब एक आवाज से पुकार रहे हैं कि जिस वस्तु की इस देश को आवश्यकता है वह हम यहीं बनायेंगे । कारखानों तथा यंत्रों से तो हमारा पिछले पचास वर्ष से ही सम्पर्क हुआ है । लेकिन खेती करना तो हम पांच हजार वर्ष से जानते हैं । अनाज की समस्या हम अति परिश्रम, धरती मां की एक निष्ठ सेवा करके अल्प समय में हल कर सकते है । यह हमारी समृद्ध भूमि हमें जरूर खिलायेगी । आज इस देश में अनाज की कमी हुई यह भूमि का अपराध नहीं, हमारी अव्यवस्था ही उसका मुख्य कारण है ।

श्रीमन्, सब से बड़ा प्रश्न है देश की प्रतिष्ठा का । अन्न की पूर्ति हमें स्वयं ही करनी चाहिये और वह हो जायेगी भी, क्योंकि हमारे पास उपजाऊ भूमि है और जानकारी भी । कमी है तो सुव्यवस्था की, जनता को प्रेरणा देने की । अन्न के बचाने के साथ साथ अन्नोत्पादन अधिक करने की आवश्यकता है । शास्त्री जी ने मद्रास के भाषण में जनता को इशारा दिया है कि आने वाले तीन चार महीनों में बड़ी कठिन परिस्थितियों में से हमें गुजरना पड़ेगा । जिस जनता ने लड़ाई का इतनी हिम्मत से सामना किया है, वह जनता निश्चय ही हिम्मत तथा धीरज के साथ आने वाली समस्या का हंसते हंसते सामना करेगी, ईश्वर हमें हिम्मत दे । अन्न बचत करके तथा अधिक अन्न उपजाने का आज ही हम दृढ़ संकल्प करें तो मेरा विश्वास है कि ईश्वर भी हमारी सहायता करेगा । "ईश्वर उनकी सहायता करता है, जो अपनी सहायता स्वयं करते हैं" । यदि हम अति परिश्रम से एक निष्ठा से अपनी भारत भूमि की सेवा करें तो वह हमारी अन्न, वस्त्र की समस्या को सदा के लिए दूर कर देगी ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकाराबाद) : आज लेडीज डे होना चाहिये । आज लेडीज को ही बोलने का मौका मिलना चाहिये ।

श्रीमती विमला देशमुख : खेती के लिए पानी की बहुत जरूरत होती है । मैं समझती हूं कि ज्यादा कुएं देने का अगर सरकार प्रबन्ध कर दे तो हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है, उत्पादन बढ़ाने में हमें बहुत मदद मिल सकती है । खेती के लिए यांत्रीकरण करने से अन्न धान्य का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है, इस पर सरकार का गहरा विश्वास है । लेकिन पहले पानी का तो इंतजाम किया जाये । इसके बगैर अगर आप ट्रैक्टरों से जुताई भी करने की व्यवस्था कर दें तो भी उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ेगा । इसके अलावा लैंड सीलिंग का कानून पास कर दिया गया है । वहां बड़े ट्रैक्टरों का क्या उपयोग होने वाला है । आजादी मिले अठारह साल बीत गये लेकिन अभी तक छोटे छोटे ट्रैक्टर अपने ही देश में बनाये जाने की कोई योजना नहीं है । हमारा योजना मंडल इतने दिनों तक क्या करता रहा । हमारी खेती के लिये जापान में इस्तेमाल होने वाले ट्रैक्टरों जैसे छोटे ट्रैक्टर बनने चाहियें । हमारे देश में छोटे काश्तकारों की संख्या अधिक है । उनकी समस्या पर सब से प्रथम विचार होना चाहिये । मैं आशा करती हूं कि इसके लिये सरकार छोटे औजारों को बनाने का इन्तजाम जरूर करेगी ।

खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए खाद की बहुत आवश्यकता होती है । सरकार ने खाद का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ कारखाने भी खोले हैं और इस के लिये वह धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं । लेकिन साथ ही साथ हम अपने देश में कम्पोस्ट का भी अधिक उपयोग करने की कोशिश करेंगे, ऐसी मैं आशा करती हूं । इसी तरह से हम भारतवासी भूमि की एक निष्ठा से सेवा करें तो खाद्यान्न की समस्या सदा के लिये हल हो जायेगी ।

[श्रीमती विमला देशमुख]

हम ऐसा प्रयत्न करेंगे और यह देश एक बार फिर से स्वर्ण भूमि बनेगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Communist Party is absent. Shri Lahiri Singh.

श्री लहरी सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मिनिस्टर साहब ने हाउस के सामने बतलाया कि कहत पड़ गया है क्योंकि बारिश नहीं हुई । अंग्रेजों के वक्त में भी यही बात होती थी कि बारिश नहीं हुई और कहत पड़ गया । लेकिन इस अट्ठारह साल के अर्से में हमारे देश में बड़े जोर से प्लैनिंग होती रही । जगह जगह पर वजीरों ने प्लेज ली, वादे किये कि फलाने सन तक हिन्दुस्तान में सेल्फ सफिशिएंसी हो जायेगी । लेकिन इस अट्ठारह साल के अर्से के बाद भी जहां पर हम अंग्रेजों के वक्त में थे वहीं पर हैं ।

डा० मा० श्री० अणे : पीछे हैं ।

श्री लहरी सिंह : जी हां, और पीछे चले गये हैं ।

मैं आप से अर्ज करूं कि वह कौन सी चीजें हैं जो कि हमारे पैदावार बढ़ाने के रास्ते में रुकावट डाल रही हैं । पहली बात तो यह है कि आप अन्दाजा लगाइये कि एक तरफ तो आप के वजीर और आप की गवर्नमेंट यह कहती है कि माडर्न इम्प्लिमेंट्स इस्तेमाल करो, ट्रैक्टर इस्तेमाल क ो, ट्यूब वेल इस्तेमाल करो, यह खाद ऐसे डालो, बीज ऐसे डालो । लेकिन साथ में वह इस बात को भूल जाते हैं कि यहां की जो होल्डिंग हैं वह खेती करने लायक नहीं हैं । यहां अनएकानामिग होल्डिंग्स हैं । यहां पर ऐवरेज होल्डिंग्स जो है वह 7.5 एकड़ की है । लेकिन हर पांच होल्डिंग्स में से तीन होडिंल्ग्स ऐसी हैं जो कि एक एकड़ से भी कम हैं । इतने बड़े मुल्क में एक एक एकड़ की होल्डिंग्स भी हैं और दिन ब दिन वह छोटी होती जाती हैं । ला आफ सक्सेशन से यह लड़की के पास भी जाने लगी है । वह अब और ज्यादा तकसीम होती जायेगी । नतीजा यह होगा कि एक दिन आयेगा जब यह एक एकड़ जमीन भी बिस्वांसी तक आ जायेगी । जो किसान इतना छोटा है, जिसकी होल्डिंग इतनी छोटी है, उससे उम्मीद करना कि वह दो बैलों को पाल कर और हल चला कर देश भर को गेहूं दे देगा, आपको खाना दे देगा, गलत है । यह नहीं हो सकता । इसके लिये मैं आपको यह तजवीज देता हूं कि पहले तो आप कोई ऐसा कानून बनाइये जमीन के बारे में कि यहां पर जितना भी ऐग्रिकल्चर होता है वह या तो कलेक्टिव फार्मिंग से हो या कम्पलसरी को आपरेटिव फार्मिंग हो । यहां पर जो एक एक एकड़ जमीन हो वहां पर कलेक्टिव फार्मिंग होनी चाहिये । यह मुल्क का सवाल है, हमें यह नहीं देखना है कि किसान क्या कहता है, फलां क्या कहता है । पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने इसके लिये कदम उठाया था । मालूम नहीं क्यों थोड़े से एजिटेशन के बाद उन्होंने उसे खत्म कर दिया । गवर्नमेंट को सोचना चाहिए कि यहां पर कलेक्टिव फार्मिंग हो और कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग हो । अगर गवर्नमेंट समझती है कि लोग इसे करना पसन्द नहीं करेंगे तो उसको कम्पलसरी कर देना चाहिये कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग को । यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि वह इस काम को मर्जी से करवाये । मर्जी से कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग नहीं हो सकती । अगर गवर्नमेंट ऐसा नहीं करती तो कितना ही वह लेक्चर दे, कितनी ही प्लैनिंग वह करे, कुछ नहीं होगा । अमरीका में जो फार्म्स हैं, दूसरे दूसरे मुल्कों में जो फार्म्स हैं, वह बड़े बड़े हैं । आज दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान अमरीका से दूसरे दर्जे पर है जहां काश्त के लिये इतनी जमीन है । लेकिन अमरीका से दूसरे दर्जे पर होते हुए भी अनएकानामिक होल्डिंग्स की वजह से हमारी यह दुर्दशा है कि हम हाथ फैलाये

फिरते हैं, कभी अमरीका के पास और कभी और देशों के पास। तो या तो कम्पल्सरी कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग होनी चाहिये या फिर कलेक्टिव फार्मिंग मजबूती से चलानी चाहिये। इसमें गवर्नमेंट को डरना नहीं चाहिये।

दूसरी मेरी तजवीज यह है कि आप जमीनों के टुकड़े होने से बचाइये। इसके लिये आप ला आफ प्राइमोजेनिचर बनाइये। फ्रांस ने भी यही किया क्योंकि वहां भी जमीन के टुकड़े होते जाते थे। जो बड़ा लड़का या लड़की हो उसके पास जमीन जानी चाहिये। जमीन की और तकसीम न हो कर उस के पास जाना चाहिये ताकि आइन्दा के लिये यह तकसीम रुक जाये और छोटी होल्डिंग्स न रहें। इस ला के बारे में सोचने की जरूरत है। मान लीजिये कि मेरे पास चार एकड़ हैं, मेरे लड़के दो जायेंगे तो जमीन तकसीम हो जायेगी। और अब तो आप लड़की को देने के लिये कहते हैं, विडोज को देने के लिये कहते हैं। एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि काश्तकार ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदा करे, आप चाहते हैं कि मुल्क फले फूले, दूसरी तरफ आप जमीन के टुकड़े कर रहे हैं। इसलिये यहां के लिये भी यह ला आफ प्राइमोजेनिचर होना चाहिये। जमीन बड़े लड़के के पास जानी चाहिये। जमीन के टुकड़े बन्द होने चाहियें।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो लैंड रिफार्म्स आपने कर लिये वह कर लिये। आपने राजे महराजों की जमीन ले ली, जमीदारी ले ली, जागीरदारी ले ली, या बड़े बड़े काश्तकारों से ले ली, लेकिन आइन्दा के लिये आप होल्डिंग्स पर सीलिंग न लगाइये, अगर मैं एक फार्म चलाना चाहता हूं तो मुझे तजुर्बा है कि तीस स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ से कोई फार्म नहीं चल सकता है। तीस स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ के लिये ट्यूबवैल कैसे लगाया जाये।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : कलेक्टिव फार्मिंग होना और सीलिंग होना यह दोनों चीजें कंट्रेडिक्टरी हैं।

श्री लहरी सिंह : यह कमजोर गवर्नमेंट कुछ नहीं कर सकती। आप सुन लीजिये मैं इस लिये पहले यह कहता हूं कि कलेक्टिव फार्मिंग हो, दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर गवर्नमेंट कमजोर नहीं है तो यह कम्पलसरी हो। तीसरी बात यह है कि इंडिविजुअल्स को लिबर्टी दो जिन की होल्डिंग एक एकड़ से अधिक है। जहां की होल्डिंग ज्यादा नहीं है वहां पर सीलिंग लगाओ। यह नहीं हो सकता कि कोई भी एक्स, वाई, जेड खेती करना जान ले वह खेती कर सके, ऐसा नहीं हो सकता।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : जब आप मिनिस्टर थे तब आपने यह बात क्यों नहीं की।

श्री लहरी सिंह : आप को एक्स्पीरिएन्स नहीं है, आपके पास सिर्फ जबानी जमा खर्च है। 30 एकड़ से कुछ हम नहीं कर सकते। न हम ट्रैक्टर दे सकते हैं और न ट्यूबवैल लगा सकते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कोई नई सीलिंग न हो। जो रिफार्म्स आपने कर दिये वह कर दिये। मैं उनके खिलाफ नहीं हूं। लेकिन आइन्दा जो लोग फार्म बनाना चाहते हैं उनके रास्ते में रुकावट क्यों डालते हो, क्यों ऐसा कानून बनाते हो कि नहीं, किसी शर्त पर भी तीस स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ से ऊपर रख कर आप काश्त नहीं कर सकते। पंजाब में और दूसरे सूबों में भी यही हाल होगा। मैंने जो बातें आप से कही हैं उन पर आप गौर करें। अपने प्लैनिंग के आदमियों की बातों पर यकीन न करें। जब तक होल्डिंग्स ठीक नहीं होंगी आप कोई काम नहीं कर सकते।

इसके बाद मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि सारी दिक्कत है पानी की। आपकी जितनी जमीन में काश्त होती है उस में से ए लिटिल लेस देन 20 परसेंट को पानी मिलता है। और वह भी मामूली मिलता है पानी भी किस चीज पर निर्भर करता है, नहरों के ऊपर। साउथ इंडिया में स्नो फेड रिवर्स हैं। अगर बारिश हो गई तो पानी

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

मिल जाता है । नार्दर्न इंडिया में भी जो पानी है वह इतना काफी नहीं है कि आप देश भर में पानी दे सकें । इस लिये जरूरी है कि जिस तरह से अमरीका में किया गया वैसे किया जाये । यानी ट्यूबवेल सिस्टम शुरू कीजिये । आप के दरिया हैं, आपके वाटर लाग्ड एरियाज हैं, आपकी बरसाती नहरें हैं । उनके साथ शैलो ट्यूबवेल लग सकते हैं । लेकिन कौन लगाये । लगाना गवर्नमेंट को है । छोटा जमींदार नहीं लगा सकता । मैं आपको जगाधरी की मिसाल दूं । मैं ने अपने टाइम में चार ट्यूबवेल लगाये और डेढ़ सौ मील के फासले पर पूरी सिंचाई करवाई । अगर एक जगह वाटर लागिंग हैं या नहर वगैरह के पास पानी खड़ा है तो वहां ट्यूबवेल लगाओ या नहर बना कर काश्तकार के लिये काफी दूर पर पानी ले जाओ । लेकिन यह करे कौन । गवर्नमेंट सिर्फ यह कहती है कि ट्यूबवेल लगवाओ । मैं कहता हूं कि अगर ट्यूबवेल लगवाना है तो प्राइवेट पर्सन्स को सब्सिडी दो । मेरे सूबे में जाइये या किसी दूसरे सूबे में जाइये । दो चीजों की बड़ी मुश्किल आ रही है । पहले तो हमें ट्यूबवेल के लिये कर्जा नहीं मिलता । बिल्कुल जबानी जमा खर्च होता है । हिसाब किताब करे कौन । डिप्टी कमिश्नर नहीं सुनता, कोआपरेटिव बैंक नहीं सुनता और जमीदार मारे मारे फिरते हैं । ट्यूबवेल के लिये जो कर्जा मिलना चाहिये वह क्यों नहीं मिलता है । फिर देखिये कि सब्सिडी किस शक्ल में मिलती है । और कुछ नहीं तो चीप इलेक्ट्रिसिटी के कनेक्शन दे दो, लेकिन नहीं देते । डीजल से चलते हैं तो डीजल पर ड्यूटी इतनी लगाई है कि जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है, उसके रेट्स कम कर दो। मेहरबानी करो इस मुल्क पर और मेहरबानी करो उन मजबूत किसानों पर जिन के बेटे आपकी लड़ाई में मर रहे हैं । कोई यह शहर के रहने वाले हैं या ट्रेडर्स हैं ? उन बहादुरों के लड़के आज पहाड़ों पर बैठ कर, मुल्क की चोटी पर बठ कर हिफाजत कर रहे हैं, उनके लिये तुम्हें रहम नहीं हैं, न उनके लिए कर्जा देने को तयार हैं, न ट्यूबवेल के लिए सब्सिडी देने को तैयार हैं, न एलेक्ट्रिसिटी का रेट रिड्यूस करके उनको देने के लिये तैयार हैं, न किसी प्रकार की और सबसिडी देने को तैयार हैं । हां, जबानी एक स्पीच दे दी मिनिस्टर साहब ने और जबानी एक फोर्थ प्लान बन जायेगा, लेकिन उस गरीब के लिये कहीं कुछ नहीं होगा ।

तो आज जरूरी है कि ट्यूबवेल के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा कर्जा आप उनको दो ताकि वह ट्यूबवेल लगा सकें । दूसरी बात जो बड़ी भारी इम्पार्टेंट है इस कंट्री के लिए डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, वह है डीप ट्यूबवेल्स की । अकेले राजपूताना का इलाका काफी है हिन्दुस्तान को अनाज देने के लिए । अमेरिकन से मेरी बात हुई । वह कहने लगा कि हमारे मुल्क में भी ऐसा ही था कि ट्यूबवेल लगायें तो पानी नहीं मिकलता था। हमने यह किया कि हम खोदते चले गये, एक्सप्लोरेटरी ट्यूबवेल्स हमने लगाये, ड्रिलिंग करते गये, और इस तरह डीप ट्यूबवेल्स हमने लगाये । तो ऐसे डीप ट्यूबवेल्स राजपूताने में अगर आप लगायें तो काम बन सकता है । लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब बजट देख लें, अपनी रिपोर्ट देख लें, करोड़ रुपया भी पूरा नही है । फिर यह कहते है कि हमने ड्रिलिंग की है और कामयाबी नहीं मिलती । इतना बड़ा प्रदेश राजपूताना और राजपूताने के साथ का और इलाका जो है उसमें ट्यूबवेल लगा दें, हिम्मत करें आप, जसा कि चाहिए आपको कि हिम्मत करें आप तो वह ..... (**व्यवधान**) ..... तो वह डीप ट्यूबवेल्स इतने हो जायेंगे कि आज वाली राजपूताना काफी अनाज दे सकता है । लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब अपने बजट को देख लें और अपनी हालात को देख लें, ट्यूबवेल्स के लिए क्या खर्च कर रहे हैं ? कुछ भी नहीं है, जीरो के

बराबर है । तमाम राजपूताने के अन्दर आप तजुर्बा करें क्योंकि वहां न तो आपकी नहर जा सकती है, न और कुछ हो सकता है। उसका एक ही तरीका है कि डीप ट्यूबवेल्स बनाये जायें । तो मैं समझता हूं कि इसके लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश करनी चाहिए, ज्यादा से ज्याद सबसिडी देनी चाहिए और गवर्नमेंट को खुद इस काम को करना चाहिए । आप पंजाब को देखें, कितने ट्यूबवेल्स लगाये हैं । रिवर्स के साथ साथ सब जगह अगर ट्यूबवेल्स लगा दें तो आप देखें कि चाहे कितनी भी बारिश न हो, आप पैदावार ज्यादा बढ़ा सकते हैं। लेकिन यह न तो गवर्नमेंट करती है और न प्राइवेट मैन करता है ।

नेक्स्ट, जो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं वह है खाद की समस्या । लोग कहते हैं कि खाद नहीं मिलती, फर्टिलाइजर नहीं मिलता । जिस कंट्री में 46 करोड़ आदमी हों और जिस कंट्री में लाइवस्टाक एनीमल, पशु, इतनी तादाद में हों, वहां का आपका जितना गोबर है वह सारे का सारा जलाया जाता हो, तो क्या यह फर्ज नहीं है गवर्नमेंट का, मिनिस्टर साहब, आप उनकी तवज्जह दिलायें कि यह ला बनाया जाये कि आज से गोबर नहीं जलाया जायेगा, सब गोबर जमीन में जायेगा । लेकिन मैंने एक प्लानिंग के मेम्बर से कहा, वह आजकल नेपाल गये हुए हैं, मैंने उनसे कहा कि लालाजी, जरा गोबर जलाना ही बन्द करवा दो, तो कहने लगे, अरे, यह कैसे हो सकता है ? इतने मवेशी जिस देश में हों और इतना गोबर जहां होता हो, उसका एक कतरा भी जमीन में न जाता हो, फिर भी ला बनाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं ? मैं नहीं समझता क्यों न ऐसा ला बनाया जाय कि कम्पल्सरिली यह सारा गोबर खाद में आयेगा ? फिर इस कंट्री में 46 करोड़ इन्सान है, इन 46 करोड़ का ह्यूमन स्ट्रटा, उनकी टट्टी जो है, पाखाना, वह कहां जाता है, बाहर सड़ता है, शहर में सड़ता रहता है, क्या यह मुमकिन नहीं कि इसका एक प्रोजेक्ट बनाया जाय और इस ह्यूमन स्ट्रेटा को प्रिजर्व किया जाय। आप चीन में जाकर देखें, आप में से जो गये हों, वह जानते होंगे, वहां हर एक आदमी का फर्ज है कि वह अपनी टट्टी खेत में ले जाये या वह खुद इनवाइट करते हैं, तुम आओ यहां खेत में और यहां टट्टी हो जाओ । लेकिन यहां 46 करोड़ आदमियों की टट्टी सिर्फ चारों तरफ बदबू फैला रही है और मिनिस्टर साहब, यह आपके दिमाग में नहीं आयेगा कि कितना कीमती खाद यह है ? इसकी तरफ ध्यान बिकुल नहीं दिया गया । तो मैं आपसे अर्ज करूं कि यह आपके लिए जरूरी है कि आप दोनों तरफ से ला बनायें, म्युनिसिपल कमेटी को और कम्युनिटी प्रोजैक्ट को टाइट करें, जिस में कि गोबर बिल्कुल जलने न पाये, और तमाम का तमाम खेतों में जाये, यह बहुत जरूरी है ।

और फर्टीलाइजर में मालूम नहीं मुनाफा खाने की गवर्नमेंट की क्या आदत पड़ गई है, फर्टीलाइजर को आप बनाते हैं, उस के दाम बढ़ा दिये, आप जमीदारों से पूछ लें, इस साल दो रुपये बढ़ा दिये गए मेरे स्टेट में । वह गरीब कितना हमारे लिए कष्ट बर्दाश्त करते हैं, लेकिन उन का कुछ खयाल नहीं है, फर्टीलाइजर के दाम बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं और फिर कहते है कि अनाज पैदा नहीं होता है, आप को चाहिये कि आप उन को सबसिडी दो । जहां करोड़ों रुपया फारेन एक्सचेंज का और कन्ट्रीज को देने के लिए तैयार हैं तो वहां कोई वजह नहीं है कि सस्ती खाद, जो फर्टीलाइजर है आप के पास वह सस्ते दाम पर उन को क्यों न दें ? साथ में आप उन को उधार दो और फसल पर ले लेना । लेकिन न उस को उधार मिलता है न और कुछ चीज उस को मिलती है ।

फिर डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इम्पलीमेंट्स के लिए क्या है ? कहते हैं ट्रैक्टर लो । यहां

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

जितने ट्रैक्टर आजकल आये हैं, वह जैसे हिन्दुस्तान एम्बेसेडर कार आयी तो वह और मंहगी मिलती है, वैसे ही ट्रैक्टर भी बड़ा मंहगा है। सस्ते ट्रैक्टर आप ने नहीं बनाये। छोटे छोटे सस्ते इम्प्लीमेंट्स नहीं बनाये। ट्रैक्टर्स के लिए फारेन एक्सचेंज देने के लिये तैयार हैं। पुर्जे उन के नहीं मिलते हैं, हालत खराब है उन को डिजिल ....(**व्यवधान**)

श्री शिव नारायण : पंजाब में आप ने कितना बनवाया, जब आप मिनिस्टर थे,...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Sheo Narain: He was Minister in Punjab, Sir.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): That is irrelevant; he has grown wiser now.

श्री लहरी सिंह : सुन तो लो। नुकसान की बात नहीं है, तुम्हारे फायदे की है।

तो मैं आप से अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि यह सस्ते इम्पलीमेंट्स और ट्रैक्टर्स सस्ते बनाओ, सबसिडी दो, कर्जा दो। आप पूछो उन से जा कर यह कितना मंहगा है, कौन इतना खर्च कर सकता है ? केवल जबानी बात कह देने से कुछ नहीं होता ?

अब मैं ज्यादा टाइम न लेते हुए खत्म करता हूं। थोड़ा सा मोनोपली प्राक्योरमेंट और ट्रेक्टर्स पर कहना चाहता हूं। दो मिनट और चाहिए।

मैं एक बात यह कहूंगा कि देश भर में इतना कहत पड़ रहा हो, ऐसा अनाज कम पैदा हो रहा हो और ज्यादा से ज्यादा आबादी बढ़ती जा रही हो, उस में आज यह बहस करना कि मोनोपली प्रोक्योरमेंट होना चाहिए, मैं कहता हूं कि बन्द करवाओ सब जल्दीसे जल्दी। यह वह क्लास आफ ट्रेडर्स है जो हम से सस्ता ले कर हम को तंग करते हैं गवर्नमेंट को तंग करते हैं, इसलिए इस मुल्क के लिए जब तक कि सरप्लस न हो जाय यह बहुत जरूरी है, कानून बनाओ कि मनोपली प्रोक्योरमेंट हो। हर एक से जबर्दस्ती लिया जाय। अगर नहीं लोगे तो नहीं चला सकोगे। इसलिये मनोपली प्रोक्योरमेंट होना चाहिए और राशनिंग जरूर होना चाहिए। राशनिंग को कर दो वरना जिन्दा नहीं रहोगे। कंट्रोल्ड राशनिंग करो और राशनिंग में जैसा कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया, गन्दा सन्दा सड़ा हुआ गेहूं न देना, नहीं तो एजिटेशन भी नजदीक आ रहा है, हमें भी मुश्किल होगी, कहीं गन्दा सन्दा दे दिया तो, यह ठीक नहीं है।

तो मैं ज्यादा न कहते हुए यह उम्मीद करता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट बोल्ड होगी, कानून बनायेगी और हिम्मत करेगी। गरीब को सबसिडी देगी, वरना ऐसा ही ड्रामा होता रहा जैसा कि प्लानिंग वगैरह आप कर रहे हैं तो इस का नतीजा कुछ अच्छा नहीं निकलेगा।

श्री गहमरी (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि मुझे भी चन्द मिनट तक खाद्य स्थिति पर कुछ बोलने का अवसर दिया गया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : दस मिनट हैं, हर एक कांग्रेस पार्टी के मेम्बर को।

श्री गहमरी : आप जानते हैं कि हमारे ही प्राविंस में नहीं, बल्कि अनेक प्राविंसों में इस साल बारिश नहीं हुई। जब एक प्राविंस में बारिश न हो तो वहां की हालत भयानक हो जाती है। जब सारे देश में अवर्षण हो तो भगवान ही मालिक है। खेतों में पानी नहीं, ताल तलैयों में पानी नहीं, पोखरों में पानी नहीं, और कुछ सूबों से तो यह खबर आ रही है कि कुओं में भी पीने के लिये पानी इस

साल नहीं है । हम बहुत भयानक स्थिति से गुजर रहे हैं । आज बहस करने का वक्त नहीं है, गम्भीरता से सोचने का वक्त है ।

धान की फसल पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में या सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में करीब करीब मारी गयी है । आज रुपये में चार आना धान देश में है, बारह आना फसल मारी गयी है, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है ।

जहां तक रबी की फसल है, जहां सिचाई का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है, जैसे कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में, वहां रबी की फसल के पौधे मुरझा रहे है, जल रहे हैं, हालत खराब हो रही है । देश पर आपत्ति, विपत्ति आयी थी, देश के जवानों ने देश की इज्जत रख ली । अब जो संकट है उस के लिए हम को देश के नेताओं—केवल कांग्रेस के नेताओं नहीं—की सूझबूझ पर भरोसा है । अगर वह समझदारी से काम लेंगे, हर पार्टी के नेता मिल कर काम करेंगे तो उन के सहयोग से काम हो सकता है । ऐसा होगा तभी हम बच सकते है, नहीं तो हमारा देश आज बहुत ही घोर संकट में से गुजर रहा है ।

दैवी प्रकोप पर तो हमारा कोई चारा नहीं है, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने जो आबपाशी को निगलेक्ट किया है उस के लिए गवर्नमेंट दोषी है । आज हम देश की जनता में जाते हैं तो हम को मालूम नहीं होता कि आज जनता की सरकार का राज्य है या नौकरशाही का राज्य है । हमें तो मालूम हो रहा है कि आज नौकरशाही की हुकूमत है । पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में अधिकांश इलाके में ट्यूबवैल हैं नहीं और जहां है, वहां ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, बन्द पड़े हुए हैं, कुछ चलते नहीं हैं । इंजीनियर लोगों की हालत यह है कि वे इस तरह काम करते है कि खुदा ही मालिक है । हमारे देश में पानी का इन्तिजाम नहीं हो रहा है । खाद का इन्तिजाम नहीं हो रहा है । खाद का इन्तिजाम न हो तो उस के बिना हम लोग गोबर की कम्पोस्ट खाद बना कर काम चला सकते हैं पर अगर पानी का इन्तजाम नहीं है तो उस के लिए कौन दोषी है ? गवर्नमेंट को इस काम को करना होगा । अगर गवर्नमेंट चलानी है और हुकूमत करनी है और पावर में आना है, तो जनता को बिसराना नहीं होगा । जनता आज बिसरायी गयी है । हम कांग्रेस के आदमी हैं । जनता में जाते हैं, जनता का रोष देखते है, जनता का जोश देखते है, तो हम को बड़ा दुःख होता है ।

हमारी तरफ बाढ़ के कारण गांवों के मकानों को ऊंचा करने को कहा गया । इस काम के लिए इंजीनियर मुकर्रर हुए, ओवरसियर मुकर्रर हुए, लेकिन गांव वालों के मकान ऊंचे होने के बजाय रंडियों के कोठे ऊंचे हो गए । एक इंजीनियर साहब थे, उन्होंने लाखों रुपया बैंक में जमा कर दिया । गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से उन पर मुकदमा चला और जब मुकदमा चला तो उन के पास एक खूबसूरत औरत थी, वह डिफेंस में आई और जज के सामने बयान किया कि यह रुपया हम ने जमा किया है, हमारे मित्रों ने हम को उपहार के रूप में यह रुपया दिया है, इंजीनियर साहब ने जो जमा किया है वह लेन देन का रुपया नहीं है । सरजू पाण्डेय बैठे हैं, वह हमारे ही जिले के हैं । वह इस बात का समर्थन करेंगे । वह इंजीनियर साहब मुकदमे से छूट गए और छूटने के बाद भी वह काम कर रहे हैं । कोई चल कर गाजीपुर जिला में और बलिया जिला में देखें कि जो हम कह रहे हैं वह सच है या नहीं । ऐसी हुकूमत कैसे चलेगी, जहां अफसरों की, नौकरशाही की हुकूमत हो, कांग्रेस के लोगों की कोई पूछ नहीं है । वहां पूछ है हुकूमत के कर्मचारियों की । वही लोग सब कुछ कर रहे हैं, वही सब लेना देना कर रहे हैं ।

पटेल कमीशन यहां से गया और कुछ कुंवे बनाने के लिए हुक्म दे आया । काश्तकारों के कुंएं बने लेकिन बी डी ओ और ए डी ओ साहब ने हर कुंवे पर 50 रुपया नकद लिया तब किसी को इजाजत दी । सीमेंट जो मिला उस का भी रुपया लिया गया । यह सब कुछ

[श्री गहमरी]

हो रहा है। यह गवर्नमेंट बरदाश्त कर रही है। हम अपने नौकरों पर कोई अधिकार नहीं रख रहे हैं, ऐसी हालत है।

गल्ले की तकलीफ है। मैं आप को एश्योर कर सकता हूं कि किसान दूना गल्ला पैदा करेंगे अगर उन को पानी की व्यवस्था हो। हमारे धान मंत्री, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, किसानों से कहते हैं कि हफ्ते में एक बार खाना बन्द करो और गल्ला ज्यादा दा करो। मझे हंसी आती है। कौन ऐसा बेहया काश्तकार होगा जो ज्यादा से ज्यादा गल्ला पैदा नहीं करना चाहता। दा तो ऐसा करता है कि खेत कटने के बाद जो अनाज झड़ जाता है उस को भी मेहनत कर के बीनता है। हम तो किसान के लड़के हैं। हमारे पिताजी स्वयं हल चलाते थे, मैं गाय चराता था। मैं जानता हूं, मैं ने किसानों को देखा है। इस साल मैंने देखा जब एक पानी के बिना धान मारा गया तो किसान खेतों में रोते थे, खाना नहीं खाते थे। मैं कहता हूं कि उन से मेहनत करने को न कहा जाए। उन पर दया की जाए। किसान तो वैसे ही रात दिन खेती के लिए मेहनत करता है।

खाना एक हफ्ते में एक बार बन्द करने को कहा गया। हमारे लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी हमारे पूर्वी जिलों से दूर रहने वाले नहीं हैं। मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आपत्ति-काल को छोड़िये, हम तो साल भर एक वक्त खाना खा कर के रहते हैं, दोनों वक्त खाना नसीब नहीं होता।

एक माननीय सदस्य : तबीअत अच्छी रहती है।

श्री गहमरी : वह ऐसा इलाका है। आज भी कोई चल कर देख ले। जब किसान मेहनत से गल्ला पैदा करता है तो भी दोनों वक्त खाना नहीं खाता, एक वक्त का बचा कर बेचता है लड़का लड़की की शादी के लिए। तो मेरा कहना है कि हमारे लिए यह न कहा जाए, आजमगढ़ के लि न कहा जाए, गोरखपुर के लिये न कहा जाए। यह तो स ी लोग जानते हैं कि वहां के लोगों को दोनों वक्त खाना नसीब नहीं होता। आज उन से हफ्ते में एक बार को खाना बन्द करने को कहा जा रहा है।

मैं एक बात कहता हूं। हालत बहुत खराब है। और भी खराब होने वाली है। [illegible] क जिस पास खेत हैं वह ी नहीं कर सकता, गल्ला पैदा नहीं कर सकता। वह एक एकड़ में पांच मन पैदा करता है जहां दूसरा बीस मन प्रति एकड़ पैदा कर सकता है। तो हालत यह है कि किसी के पास खेत ज्यादा हैं और किसी के पास खेत कम हैं कि उनमें खेती करने से लाभ नहीं। हमारे यहां कोई सबलैट नही कर सकता। अगर सबलैट करता है तो अधिवासी हो जाएगा। इस डर से कोई किसी दूसरे को अपने खेत नहीं देता, अपने पास ही रखता है, और इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि जहां एक एकड़ में दस मन पैदा हो सकता है वहां आजकल पांच मन भी पैदा नहीं होता। अगर कुछ और न किया जाये, तो कम से कम सबलैटिंग का प्रतिबन्ध हटा दिया जाये। अगर यह प्रतिबन्ध हटा दिया जाये, तो खेत में पैदावार होगी। हम अपने गांव का हाल जानते हैं। कुछ आदमी खेत जोतते बोते हैं—पांच मन नहीं होता है। वे दूसरे को बटइया कर देते हैं, तो पंद्रह मन लेते हैं और दस रुपये पटवारी को देते हैं कि इन्दराज हमारे नाम से कर दो, मैं ने जोता है। यह सब इस राज में चल रहा है, यह हमारी सरकार से नीचे चल रहा है। इस के लिए

मुझे खुशी नहीं है, प्रसन्नता नहीं है। वह गलती है और इस को दुरुस्त करना चाहिए। थोड़े खेत वाले का निर्वाह नहीं होता है। वे बेचारे भी सबलैटिंग नहीं कर सकते है। अगर किसी का एक एकड़ खेत है, तो वह भी सबलैटिंग नहीं कर सकता है। अगर वह कोई साइड-बिजिनेस न करे, तो उस का काम नहीं चल सकता है।

ऐसी हालत में हम कहेंगे कि लड़ाई में सरकार की शानदार विजय हुई है, लेकिन वह भुखमरी से देश को बचाए। तीन चार महीने के बाद हालत बहुत खराब होने वाली है। लड़ाई से पहले विरोधी पार्टियों ने शोर किया था कि गल्ले की कमी है, लेकिन वास्तव में गल्ले की कमी नहीं थी। वह कमी बनावटी थी। स्मगलर लोग चाइना और पाकिस्तान को गल्ला भेजते थे, इस लिए हमारे यहां गल्ले की कमी हो गई थी। लेकिन जब लड़ाई शुरू हुई, तो हमारे जवानों ने महज पाकिस्तान को ही शिकस्त नहीं दी, उन्होंने स्मगलिंग को भी बन्द कर दिया। उस समय पूर्वी, पश्चिमी और उत्तरी सीमाओं पर हमारे जवान तैनात थे, इसलिए स्मगलर्ज को गल्ला ले जाने का मौका नहीं मिला। हमारे गांव में लड़ाई से पहले चना 38 रुपये मन बिकता था, लेकिन लड़ाई के दरमियान वह 28 रुपये मन हो गया।

गवर्नमेंट स्मगलिंग को नहीं रोक सकी है। स्मगलर पुलिस की मदद से बाहर गल्ला भेजते हैं। उस पर रोक लगाई जानी चाहिय।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जिस तरह से हो, लेकिन अपमान के साथ नहीं, मान के साथ—अपमान सहने के बजाये हम मरना कुबूल करेंगे—और देशों से गल्ला मंगाया जाये। हमारे यहां भारी अकाल पड़ने वाला है. दिन बहुत खराब होने वाले हैं। सरकार को उस के लिए चिन्ता करनी चाहिए। अपोजीशन पार्टीज से मैं रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि वे अन्न के विषय में पार्टी लाइन पर न सोचें, बल्कि सारे देश के हित को सामने रख कर सब लोग मिल कर कोई रास्ता निकालें, ताकि देश का भला हो।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय कृषि और खाद्य मंत्री ने सदन के सामने देश की खाद्य स्थिति के बारे में जो भाषण दिया, उस में उन्होने देश में अन्न की कमी को पूरा करने और देश के सभी लोगों को अन्न देने के सम्बन्ध में जो सुझाव या काम हमारे सामने रखे, हम समझते है कि वे सभी अच्छे हैं।

सब से पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि भारत एक कृषि-प्रधान देश होते हुए भी, हम स्वराज्य-प्राप्ति के अठारह सालों के बाद भी अन्न के लिए दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर करते हैं, यह हमारे लिए एक बहुत भारी लज्जा की बात है। यह बात सही है कि हम ने सभी पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में कृषि के क्षेत्र में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सभी उपाय किये, लेकिन फिर भी हम खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध में देश को स्वावलम्बी नहीं बना सके, यह सब से बड़े दुख का विषय है। इस आपद्-काल में, जब कि चीन और पाकिस्तान हमारी सीमाओं पर हमला करने के लिए तैयार हैं, हमारे देश के विभिन्न भागों में वर्षा के अभाव से अकाल पड़ा हुआ है और अन्न का उत्पादन इस साल और सालों की अपेक्षा कम होने वाला है, हम सभी नागरिकों का यह कर्तव्य है कि हम संयम से काम लें, अन्न को बचा कर खर्च करें और बांट कर खायें। जब अन्न का अभाव होता है उस समय अगर अन्न को बांट कर नहीं खाया जायेगा, तो देश में

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है कि इस आपद्-काल में भी उपद्रव खड़ा हो सकता है। इस लिए जहां तक अन्न को बांट कर, राशनिंग कर के, खाने का सुझाव है, मैं उस का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूं। साथ ही साथ मैं इस बात का भी समर्थन करता हूं कि जो किसान अपनी जरूरत से ज्यादा उत्पादन करते हैं, उन से लैवी लगा कर, कम्पलसरी तौर पर, आवश्यक रूप से अन्न लिया जाये। मैं इस बात का भी समर्थन करता हूं कि जब अन्न की कमी हो, तो राशन की मात्रा भी कम की जा सकती है, अगर देश की भलाई के लिए वह जरूरी हो।

जहां तक राशनिंग का सम्बन्ध है, केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों को इस बात का अवश्य ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि किसी भी राज्य में जो सप्लाई डिपार्टमेंट कायम है, अभी तक उन का काम संतोषजनक नहीं रहा है और जनता को उन के कामों से बड़ा असन्तोष रहा है। राशन कार्ड बनाने में और राशन के वितरण में अनेक तरह की बुराइयां होती रही हैं। अगर हम अपने सप्लाई डिपार्टमेंट या राशनिंग डिपार्टमेंट को शुद्ध और पवित्र नहीं बना सकेंगे और हमारे काम करने वाले लोग ईमानदारी और सच्चाई से व्यवहार नहीं करेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूं कि देश में ऐसा उपद्रव होगा, जिस का मुकाबला करना सरकार के लिए नामुमकिन होगा।

जहां तक नियंत्रित वितरण का सवाल है, उस का समर्थन सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्य करेंगे, लेकिन वितरण की व्यवस्था और प्रबन्ध ऐसे शुद्ध और पवित्र होने चाहियें कि उन के प्रति किसी प्रकार की शिकायत करने की गुंजाइश न हो। सुना जाता है कि दूसरे महायुद्ध के दौरान इंगलैंड में वहां के राज घराने के लोगों को जितना राशन मिलता था, साधारण जनता को भी उतना ही राशन मिलता था। लेकिन हमारे यहां पिछले जमाने में जब राशनिंग का काम शुरू हुआ, तो विभिन्न राज्यों में कपड़े और अन्न के राशनिंग में कई तरह का भ्रष्टाचार देखा गया, जिस से जनता को कंट्रोल से बहुत घृणा पैदा हो गई और इसी कारण जब कभी कंट्रोल का सवाल आता है, जनता उस का विरोध करती है। लेकिन इस समय कंट्रोल के बिना काम नहीं चलने वाला है। इस लिए मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं।

किन कारणों से हमारे देश में अन्न का अभाव हो जाता है, हम क्या कार्यवाई नहीं करते हैं, जिस की वजह से हमारे देश में उतना अन्न का उत्पादन नहीं होता है, जितना हम खर्च करते हैं, मैं संक्षेप में उन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा।

जैसा कि यहां पर कहा गया है, हमारे देश में भूमि के टुकड़े टुकड़े होते चले जाते हैं, जिस की वजह से वे अनइकानोमिक होल्डिंग्ज हो जाते है और किसान उन में नफे से काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। एक आदमी का खेत दस दस जगह फैला रहता है, इस लिए वह उस की निगरानी नहीं कर सकता है। लैंड कांसालिडेशन का काम बहुत से राज्यों में शुरू किया गया है, लेकिन पंजाब को छोड़ कर वह काम कहीं भी आगे नहीं बढ़ा है। सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

हमारे यहां जो वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान हुआ है, उस को हम खेतिहारों तक नहीं पहुंचा सके हैं। यह सही है कि सभी ब्लाकों में एक्सटेंशन आफिसर नियुक्त किए गए हैं, लेकिन उन का काम असन्तोषजनक है। ऐसी स्कीम जारी करनी चाहिए कि एक्सटेंशन आफिसर विभिन्न ब्लाकों में अपने काम को जिम्मेदारी से करें और उस को आगे बढ़ायें। यह बहुत जरूरी है।

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि सिंचाई का जो भी प्रबन्ध हम ने किया है, वह अधूरा

है । हमारे देश में सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत आने वाले खेतों की मात्रा बहुत थोड़ी है । अभी सिंचाई का बहुत प्रबन्ध करने की आवश्यकता है । लेकिन जितने भी सिंचाई के साधन हमारे पास हैं, उन का भी पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो सका है । इस में सरकार और जनता दोनों का दोष है । इस लिए ऐसी स्कीम निकाली जाये, जिस से सिंचाई की व्यवस्था का पूरे से पूरा उपयोग हो सके और अधिक से अधिक अन्न उपजाया जा सके । अगर सिंचाई को बढ़ाया जाये, तो एक एक खेत में दो दो और तीन तीन फसलें उपज सकती हैं ।

15 hrs.

एक बात की तरफ माननीय सदस्य श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह, ने ध्यान खींचा है और जिस को कई बार इस सदन में कहा गया है । हमारे देश में अन्न की उपज की कमी का सब से मुख्य कारण यह है कि खेती के लिए सस्ते दर पर ऋण की व्यवस्था नहीं है । यह सही है कि रिजर्व बैंक ने एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट विभाग खोल रखा है, लेकिन उस से ज्यादा काम नहीं होता है । स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया तो खेती के सम्बन्ध में कुछ काम करता ही नहीं है । लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन के जो फंड्स हैं उन का उपयोग भी बड़े बड़े उद्योगों के लिए किया जाता है । इस सम्बन्ध में जो कागज अभी हमारे सामने खाद्य मंत्री जी ने उपस्थित किया है उस में कहा गया है कि अब सरकार चाहती है कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया, स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया, लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन, एग्रीकल्चरल रिफाइनेंस कारपोरेशन आदि सब किसानों को सहायता देंगे । अगर यह केवल कागज पर ही न रह जाए तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस से काफी सहायता मिल सकती है । लेकिन अभी तक तो इस तरह की चीजें कागजों में ही पड़ी रह गई हैं और इस कारण से हमें सफलता नहीं मिल पाई है । अगर अब भी ऐसा ही हुआ तो हमें कोई सफलता मिलने वाली नहीं है । इसलिए अगर खेती के सम्बन्ध में कम दर पर और आसानी से मिलने वाले कर्ज की व्यवस्था सरकार करे तो अधिक अन्न उपजाने के रास्ते में जो एक बड़ा रोड़ा है, वह पचास प्रतिशत हट सकता है । आज किसान मनीलेंडर के पास जा कर बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ी हुई दर पर कर्ज लेता है । इतना होने पर भी उस को कर्ज नहीं मिलता है । उस और वह न दौड़ कर आप की ओर दौड़े और आप से आसानी से और कम दर पर उस को कर्ज मिल जाए तो उस की एक बड़ी समस्या हल हो सकती है ।

यह कहा जाता है कि किसान को हर प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए ताकि वह अधिक अन्न उपजा सके । यह सही है कि अभी जो दाम अधिक किया गया है वह कुछ हद तक इंसैंटिव देने वाला जरूर है । लेकिन इस काम को और आगे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये और किसान को अधिक अन्न की योजनाओं को सफल बनाने के लिये बहुत से कामों को करने में सहायता दी जानी चाहिए ।

अन्न के दाम निश्चित करने की बात बार बार कही गई है । लेकिन ऐसा करते समय हमें यह देखना चाहिये कि किसान को अन्न या कोई भी चीज उपजाने में एक एकड़ पर कितना खर्च करना पड़ता है । अब तक सरकार ने कई कमेटियां बनाई हैं लेकिन किसी कमेटी ने यह ठीक नहीं निर्धारण किया है कि किसान को अन्न इत्यादि उपजाने में या दूसरी जो खेती की चीजें हैं उन को उपजाने में फी एकड़ कितना खर्च करना पड़ता है । जब तक यह मालूम न हो तब तक अन्न के दाम निर्धारित करना, वैज्ञानिक ढंग से निर्धारित करना सम्भव नहीं हो सकता है । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि खेती के उत्पादन में प्रति एकड़ कितना खर्च पड़ता है इस के सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र से शीघ्र जांच करा कर सरकार को सदन के सामने उस की रिपोर्ट पेश करनी चाहिये ।

हमारे देश में भूमि के सुधार के भी बहुत से काम हुए हैं । केन्द्र की तरफ से जो राष्ट्रीय

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

विकास परिषद् बनाई गई है उस ने भी एक कमेटी बनाई है ताकि जिन जिन राज्यों में अभी तक भूमि सुधारों का काम आगे नहीं बढ़ा है, उस को आगे बढ़ाया जा सके लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि एक बरस प्रस्ताव पास हुए हो गया है इस कमेटी में जिस में कई मंत्रालयों के प्रतिनिधि हैं अभी तक इस दिशा में कोई काम नहीं किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि भूमि सुधारों के काम को विभिन्न राज्यों में लागू करने के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाये जायें। बिना संगठन के कोई काम नहीं हो सकता है। जितनी योजनायें हैं और जो हमारे सामने आती हैं वे देखने में बहुत आकर्षक प्रतीत होती हैं। उन को देखने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि अभी हमारी समस्या का समाधान हो जाएगा। यद्यपि केन्द्र में मंत्रालय है, राज्यों में मंत्रालय है लेकिन फिर भी नीतियों के सम्बन्ध में जो तालमेल विभिन्न विभागों में होना चाहिये ताकि योजनायें सफलतापूर्वक लागू की जा सकें, वह नहीं है। यहां चार मंत्रालय हैं, प्लानिंग कमीशन है, फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री है, कम्युनिटी डिवेलेपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री इत्यादि हैं इन में तालमेल होना चाहिए। यह खुशी की बात है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने एक एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन बोर्ड बिठाया है। इस में सभी सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों के प्रतिनिधि रहेंगे और विभिन्न राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री भी शामिल हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर यह तालमेल बिठाने का काम समुचित ढंग से किया गया तो खेती के बहुत से सवाल हल हो जायेंगे।

यह सही है कि जब से हमें आजादी मिली है तब से हम ने विभिन्न विभागों में अनुसन्धान करने के लिये बहुत सी अनुसन्धानशालायें स्थापित की हैं। यह भी सही है कि हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने बड़े परिश्रम के साथ बहुत अच्छा अनुसन्धान कार्य किया है। लेकिन यह भी सही है कि बावजूद इस के कि हम ने अपने देश को प्रखंडों में बांट दिये है और वहां खेती का प्रचार करने के लिए प्रचार विभाग के अफसर भी हैं लेकिन फिर भी अनुसन्धानशालाओं में जो जो सफलतायें प्राप्त हुई हैं खेती को तरक्की देने के लिए, वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा किसानों तक नहीं पहुंच सकी हैं, वे उन से लाभ नहीं उठा सके हैं। इस कठिनाई को हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने भी महसूस किया है। जब जब उन के भाषण इन विषयों पर यहीं होते हैं, उन को पढ़ कर बहुत हमारा उत्साह बढ़ता है कि दरअसल में उन्हों ने निश्चय कर लिया है कि चाहे हमारी अनुसन्धानशालाओं में और चाहे विदेशों में खेती के सम्बन्ध में जो जो नए नए अनुसन्धान हुए हैं, आविष्कार हुए हैं, उन आविष्कारों को किसानों तक पहुंचाने के लिये वह पूरे प्रयास में लगे हुए हैं। इस के लिए मैं उन की तारीफ करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि वे इसको देखेंगे कि किसानों तक ये पहुंचें।

अन्न के उत्पादन का जहां तक ताल्लुक है उसके साथ साथ दूध, मछली, मांस, अंडे इत्यादि के सम्बन्ध में भी आपके पास योजनायें हैं और उनको भी आपको लागू करना चाहिये। जो जो बातें मैंने बताई हैं उन में से कुछ तो लांग टर्म मैसर्ज हैं और कुछ ऐसी हैं जो कि आपातकाल के समय में हम चला सकते हैं। जो सहायक खाद्य पदार्थ हैं इन पदार्थों के उत्पादन में भी जितनी सहायता सरकार से अपेक्षित है, उतनी सहायता सरकार को देनी चाहिये।

मैं विश्वास के साथ कहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसान को जिस सामान की जरूरत है खेती के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए, जिन जिन चीजों की उसको

ग्रावश्यकता होती है, उनको ग्रगर सरकार वक्त पर मुहैया करे, सुविधा से वे उन को प्राप्त हो जाएं तो हमारे देश में ग्रन्न की कमी नहीं रहेगी ग्रौर जो लक्ष्य हमार मंत्री महोदय ने निश्चित किया है वह लक्ष्य पूरा हो जायगा ग्रौर विदेशों पर हम जो ग्रन्न के मामले में निर्भर रहते हैं, हम को निर्भर नहीं रहना पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि इन सब बातों को करने से हमारे देश की जो कृषि की समस्या है या खाद्य की समस्या है, उस को हम सफलता-पूर्वक हल कर लेंगे।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, listening to the Food Minister while moving his motion, one got the impression that this was just one of those years when the rains had failed a little more than perhaps in other years. That is all the sense of urgency which he lent to his remarks on this crisis. I was, Sir, the other day, looking at a foreign journal, which made, rather, what I thought was, an uncharitable remark about Indians and India—a western journal, of course. It stated: "We are getting tired of hearing this annual belly-ache about failure of rains from India". Of course, the "belly-ache" may be a little more acute this year, I agree, because there has been very severe drought; but I would suggest to the Food Minister that this debate should not be restricted and confined, as it was sought to be confined, mainly within the limits of a short-term crisis, the crisis due to failure of rains or drought this year, because it is really a national problem, it is not only a short-term but really a long-term problem that has to be tackled.

Now, Sir, I do not wish to spend any time really on taking up the problems of individual States. I fear that the debate will generally tend to move on the lines of problems of particular States. For example, I have here before me—perhaps, you may have seen it too—these extracts from papers. Recently, the *Hindustan Times* of Mr. Birla, has been publishing a whole series of articles on the food situation, one article for each State and, if I may just read out the headlines, they give an idea of the depth of the crisis, depth of the problem. This is what they say: "Years of neglects......"— it is not about just the present problem—"Years of neglect give U.P. poor harvests"; "Drought shows up lopsided planning in the Punjab"; "Mysore's crash programmes need more funds"; "Maharashtra's major problem is in Vidarbha"—that, of course, is mainly the drought problem, I think—"Andhra Pradesh faces a deficit of 25 per cent"—a very prosperous State by all accounts—"Rajasthan's hope pinned on hoarded stocks"—I presume it means "pinned on un-hoarding hoarded stocks—"Bihar bungles despite large outlay"—the Minister remembers, no doubt, the conditions which prevailed there in last July and August when rice prices went up to Rs. 75.00 per maund and drove the people to take to certain forms of agitation whose repercussion is still present there in the State of Bihar and hundreds of people are still in jail—"Madras......"—the Food Minister's own State—"Madras can tide over crisis if it rains now"; "Madhya Pradesh a victim of drought and price bungle"; "Bengal......"—the Minister's model State—"Bengal fails to use its resources fully"; "Little hope of raising Kerala's loan ration'—these are the headlines that Mr. Birla's paper gives regarding the position in each of the States. Now, this drought that has overtaken the country, together with the uncertainty of wheat supplies under PL 480, certainly creates a situation which applies to the coming year. But Shri Subramaniam in his opening remarks, probably anticipating the attack that was going to be made by the Swatantra Members here, very strongly advocated the cause of State trading and

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monopoly procurement by the State and he launched into a very severe criticism of free trade, free market and what the record of free market has been. Of course, I am at one with him. But I would like to ask him what happened last year, in 1964-65, when by all accounts we had a very good crop, what was described as a bumper crop. What had happened to that? Where did the crop go? Why did the price rise higher than ever in the past so far? And we know that last year when the good bumper crop was being harvested the same question was asked as to what the procurement policy of the Government was going to be and the Government was a house divided on this question. I would like to know in that divided house on which side was the Food Minister. Who is responsible—I do not hold this against him personally—for the fact that last year, in 1964-65, a year of good harvest, of admitted bumper crop, the whole of the crop was allowed to pass into the hands of the free market, the big hoarders, profiteers and blackmarketeers to be merry with it, and today when we meet with a situation where drought has overtaken us we have no stocks, Government has no buffer stock or anything to fall back upon? I say these things only for this reason that we are being assured by the Government, from the Prime Minister downwards, that very decisive measures are going to be taken on an emergency footing. And some military language is also being used, in keeping with the present atmosphere like food will be put on a war footing, the food front has to be monbilised, ploughs are no less important than swords and guns and so on. Very good. When all these terms are being used, we feel a little difficult to rely simply on the assurances and promises because of the recent experience that we have had regarding this Government.

Now, much is being said about the need for sacrifices because we are in for a very difficult time. Appeals are being issued for sacrifices, for missing meals, for consuming less; we have been told that if consumption is reduced a little bit, if there is a marginal decrease in consumption, it will mean that we will be able to tide over the worst period and so on. I would like to know to whom these appeals are addressed. I would like to know whether they are addressed to the 35 crores and odd of people in the rural countryside who, as we know, have an average per capita income of 68 paise per day, mention of which was made in this House more than once. Or is this appeal to miss a meal or reduce the consumption addressed to 10 crores of people whose average income is 42 paise? Or is it being addressed to one crore of people whose average income is 27 paise per day? To whom is this appeal for sacrifice addressed? The Minister must realise that there is a vast population, mainly in the countryside, who have got no margin on which they can fall back upon. What is to be done about them?

It has been said by somebody that the Indian farmer is really the poorest industrialist in this country today. If you consider agriculture to be an industry, he is the poorest industrialist because he is condemned to employ the costliest capital. He has to borrow money at rates ranging anything from 25 to 100 per cent. I would like to ask Shri P. K. Deo, or anybody else whether any of the leading industrialists in this country, be it Shri Tata or Shri Birla to whom the Punjab Government has given 1,000 acres of land in Ambala district to go in for joint stock farming, is any of these gentlemen prepared to operate these things successfully by borrowing at these rates of interest at which the Indian farmers are borrowing? On top of that, these gentlemen who are nowadays advocating joint stock farming—Shri Kriloskar

of the FICCI made a speech, I think in Kanpur, in which he has also suggested to his colleagues of the private sector that they should go in for joint stock farming—they are demanding that the Government should give them land, water, electricity, seed, fertilizer etc. Everything must be provided to them and then they will enter the scene with great managerial and entrepreneurial skill and produce and make India into a land of plenty. How is the farmer who is borrowing at rates of interest ranging from 50 to 100 per cent. expected to solve this crisis by sacrifice or by doing a little more hard work?

I think the priorities are upside down. Somebody just now mentioned the need for increasing taccavi and co-operative loans. The record shows that even the co-operative loans ultimately go primarily to that section which has got some substantial security to offer. These co-operative loans do not go to the poor peasant, whose need is most, but who probably has no adequate security to offer.

Now I may say a word about the West Bengal Government because Shri Subramaniam has gone even to the length of saying that the whole future of our food policy and planning will really turn on the success or failure of the experiment which is being made in West Bengal. Well, as I said repeatedly, we welcome it fully and we want to co-operate with any proper policy of monopoly procurement and rationing. We want that rationing should be extended in the coming years to all towns with a population of one lakh or more. There should be statutory rationing in towns with modified rationing and control of supplies in the countryside. But I must point out that the West Bengal Government has set about this monopoly procurement plan in such a way, its outlook is such, the procedure it has adopted is such that I doubt very much whether the co-operation of the farmers will be forthcoming. I do not think that the scheme can succeed on the basis of coercion; it can succeed only on the basis of co-operation. I would request Shri Subramaniam to find out what is the mechanism by which these rates of levy which have been declared by the West Bengal Government have been calculated. Well, I have no time to go into the details but I find—and I am sure he will find too if he examined it thoroughly—that the levy has been calculated in such a way that firstly no allowance is made for the differing yields per acre in different districts and different areas of the States and the same flat rate of levy is being imposed on all lands irrespective of their capacity to yield. Secondly, it has been stated that after calculating what the peasant requires for his own consumption, his family consumption, the balance will be treated as marketable surplus and the whole of it will be purchased by the State agencies. But in West Bengal if you go into the details of the calculation you will find that the levy has been graded in such a way that the smaller peasants and the middle class peasants are expected to give to the Government selling agencies so much of their paddy that actually there will be a shortfall in their own requirements for the year, whereas in the case of the bigger peasants, the richer peasants or big landlords who are called *jotdars* in West Bengal the amount which is to be levied from them will still leave a surplus beyond their requirements, and that surplus will surely again be diverted to the blackmarket and sold at high prices or hoarded. If that is the way in which this is going to be done, then I am afraid a great deal of resistance and opposition will grow and the whole scheme may flounder. Therefore, he should please look into this; because he says that the whole of the future policy of the country is going to hinge on this, I have got great doubts as to how far it will succeed if this kind of inequitable levy system is going to be imposed.

Then, he waxed eloquent about the success of statutory rationing scheme in Calcutta. But just on the fringe of that area, literally on the fringe,

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in the industrial areas of greater Calcutta and nearby, which is just outside the statutory rationing zone, what is happening? Rice is not available even at Rs. 2.50 or 3 per kilo in the open market. I received a telegram yesterday from one of the big jute mills situated in Howrah in Bauria, Fort Gloster Jute Mills, which employ 8,000 men. They have stated in this telegram that because rice is selling at Rs. 2.65 per kilogram in that area and it is not available in sufficient quantities, the workers are not able to maintain production on multiple machines and the production has fallen and the management has declared a lockout in the mills. This kind of thing is happening. Even industrial production is being affected.

So, the point I wish to make here is that we must go to the root cause of this crisis. It is not enough just to think out some immediate measures for tackling the problem of drought this year.

As far as imports from abroad are concerned, we had a debate the other day and I was very sorry to hear the Food Minister that day, losing his temper and attacking us on this side of the House, ascribing political motives even. But I have to take up one point about that again because the crisis is intensifying every day. Does not the hon. Minister think that it is time that at least the Government should stop deluding the country into believing that these PL-480 supplies come to us without any expense in foreign exchange because it is simply not true? The foreign exchange cost of PL-480 must be understood. It is not easy to see on the surface, but it is there. 12.8 per cent of the counterpart funds are exclusively reserved for United States authorities use in this country. He knows that. 6.8 per cent of these counterpart funds are specified or earmarked for Indo-American collaboration for the use of private- sector concerns in this country under the Cooley Amendment authority. These two items have been calculated at working out to about Rs. 60 crores per year. Rs. 1 crore of these counterpart funds have recently been earmarked for use by American tourists coming to this country to be used in place of dollars. Shipping freight is going to cost us Rs. 40 crores per year. I believe, there is also now a new proposal for a further 3.5 per cent of these counterpart funds to be converted into foreign currencies exclusively for American use. Altogether, you can calculate and find out, this works out to about Rs. 110 crores per year which is spent in foreign exchange, which would work out to Rs. 550 crores roughly during the whole Fourth Plan period, which works out to about 14 per cent of the entire foreign aid component of that Plan. So, this is what it is costing us. We must remember that too. That is why our spokesman, Professor Mukerjee, during that debate, wanted to impress so strongly the need for ending our dependence or overdependence on these PL-480 wheat supplies.

As the figures of annual imports show, we are not moving towards self-sufficiency. We are moving in a reverse direction, away from self-sufficiency, even allowing for the increase in population. Your Professor Dantwala, who is not a Communist, I hope, also has calculated—I would like to quote, but it would take time—that the growth in population is only slightly more, proportionately, than the growth in foodgrains production over these years. So, it is not as though the growth in population has far outstripped the rate of growth of food production.

What are the figures of imports? In the five years preceding the First Plan we imported 2.65 million tonnes per year. During the First Plan we imported 2.42 million tonnes. It went down a bit. In the Second Plan it went up to 3·41 million tonnes. In the first four years of the Third Plan it has gone up to 4.44 million tonnes. So,

we are moving in the reverse direction.

The point is that this imported grain only allows us to increase the *per capita* availability from 13.2 onces per day to 14.5 ounces per day. Only 1.3 ounces per day is the addition to our availability as a result of this very expensive import programme which we have got.

Now I will just go through a few other points. It is our contention that the root of the matter is not being tackled. The root of the matter is, first of all, an administrative problem. I do not understand how this food crisis can be tackled by an outmoded administrative system under which seven or eight ministries of the Central Government are involved in this matter. Agricultural production, fertilisers, water, that is to say, irrigation, tractors, community development, finance for credit purposes—the whole thing is spread over seven or eight ministries and on top of that there is the States problem. Everyone of the State Governments, the majority of whom, I think, are not very much in favour of the activities of the Food trading Corporation is involved.

Therefore, I would suggest to the Minister that if they really want to live up to their words about tacking this problem on a war footing, the first thing to be done, even though it means an unconventional step and breaking through the orthodox ways of thinking to which we have grown accustomed, is that some re-organisation must be done so that a high-powered, unified, single Department of Agricultural Production is set up which can break through all these 101 obstacles and barriers. Much talk of sacrifices is going on. Why not make a little sacrifice of all these ministerial empires? It may involve a little bit of sacrifice here and there. Some re-organisation will have to be done so that this whole thing is brought under a unified command.

At the moment what we call inputs in agriculture are all scattered, compartmentalised into ten ministries. If one gets water in one place, he will not get a tractor there; if one gets a tractor somewhere else, he will not get fertilisers there, because all the ministeries and ministers are different. All that Shri Subramaniam can offer us is some agricultural production board which, he says, is attempting to bring about a co-ordination. No co-ordination will come about like that.

If this is a period of emergency when we are battling for our life for self-reliance, then I would suggest to the Government that they take some emergent measures to set up that kind of unified department of agricultural production which can really win the battle on the foodfront.

Secondly, on the question of joint stock farms that it is impossible to ap forward by the advocates of joint stock farms that it is impossible to apply scientific and modern methods to small holdings. Therefore I find the FICCI Chairman also advocating that all land ceilings must be scrapped, all land reform laws must be scrapped and so on. I do not know whether it is an indication of Government's thinking that they agree to some extent with this, judging from what is being done in the Punjab, namely, giving 1,000 acres of land to Shri Birla. I am told, in Madhya Pradesh also he is trying to get hold of an even bigger area of land. But this is a fallacy because, as far as we know, in Japan the average size of holdings is, if anything, even smaller than in India, but their productivity, the paddy yield, as we know, is probably among the highest in the world; in some cases, it has even gone up to 100 maunds per acre. Whereas in India we use 1.3 kilogram of fertiliser per acre, Japan uses 94 kilograms of fertiliser per acre. So, it is not necessarily a question whether the holding is small or big; it is the question of intensive effort that can be put in with the assistance of Government which can yield much higher rates of production.

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I would like to say that if really a demonstration is needed, I support the idea that a demonstration is also needed side by side with this of modern techniques applied on a large scale to big farms. I agree with that; but why should that be done, under the aegis of Shri Birla? Why should not State farms be set up in that case? Shri Subramaniam remembers that it was, I think, Mr. Khrushchev or somebody else who, at the time of the Suratgarh project, had remarked that if 100 Suratgarhs are set up in India, it would break the back of India's food crisis. Shri Nehru also, I think, echoed that sentiment some time.

I read in the papers the other day that during Shri Krishnamachari's visit to Moscow and his talks with Mr. Kosygin there was a slight mention of it, that they discussed the question of mechanized farms too. I do not know what the details of the discussion are, but I would ask Shri Subramaniam, if it is necessary to demonstrate, side by side with helping these small individual medium-sized farmers to develop their lands, the possibilities and potentialities of modern techniques on a big scale, why they should not, if not have 100 Suratgarhs, at least set up one big State farm in the public sector in each State. There is plently of waste, fallow land lying about. I am told, 932 lakh acres of total cultivable land is lying waste and the landlord's land lying fallow is 528 lakh acres. Somebody says that Suratgarh has been a failure. It may be. I would like to have a proper assessment. This House has never been presented with a proper objective assessment of results of Suratgarh. I also believe it has not been much of a success but there are reasons for it. First of all, the site selected was wrong and it was being mismanaged. I say, if the Soviet Union or any other country is prepared to give assistance by way of mechanised equipment and so on, why not we set up one big State farm in each State at least and see how that develops?

15.31 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE *in the Chair*]

The last question I would come to is the question of land reforms. I want to know—I hope the Minister will tell us when he replies to the debate—what has happened to that Report of Mr. Wolf Ladjensky which was submitted to the Government, I think sometime in 1963. Why has that Report been virtually suppressed?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It has been published now.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The recommendations made by Mr. Ladjensky, as far as I know, were extremely modest. They could not be described as radical land reforms at all. All he suggested was a ban on resumptions of land, a proper preparation of land records which does not exist in our country, lower rents in cash and abolition of crop sharing. That is all he suggested. That was the kernel of his recommendations. Even on those lines no action has been taken. Now, we find that it is quite impossible, I think, to enthuse and inspire the peasantry, the farmers of our country, unless some radical land reforms are implemented. The Government is pledged to that; the Congress Party is pledged to that. They passed resolutions some years ago and put them away in the cold storage. Unless the implementation is carried out and unless special measures are also taken on an emergent footing to provide cheap credit to the farmers, the results will not be achieved. The State Bank of India pledged, when it was formed, that they would open at least 400 or 500 branches in rural areas. Even that is not being done. Today, we find that cooperative credit accounts

for not more than at the most 15 per cent of the total outstanding agricultural loans, the rural indebtedness 85 per cent is still owing to the private money-lenders, the traders and these elements, who are charging exorbitant rates of interest. How does the State come to the help of the peasant? Even that is being grossly sabotaged and neglected by the Government. Therefore, these measures have to be taken. Otherwise, there is no use in calling upon the people to work harder because it is not physically possible to do that. 20 per cent of our rural households do not own any land at all at the moment—as you know, that is the finding of the Mahalanobis Committee—whereas 5 per cent of the households own 40 per cent of the land so that a sort of monopoly of land-ownership is still there. That is not being broken up despite all the plethora of legislation that has taken place. This is a reality. 70 per cent of the holdings are still below the national average of 6·64 acres. This is the pattern of our agriculture and land distribution. Therefore, it is essential that long-term measures of an emergent nature of a radical nature, are undertaken. Otherwise, it is not possible to go forward and all the Minister's plans of building up buffer stock, of monopoly procurement and rationing being extended, all of which are very good principles which we support, will not be implemented. They will fail and, therefore, it is necessary to go to the root of the problem.

Even as regards the drought affected areas, the measures which have been outlined by the Minister include a lot of things—some of them may be quite good—but there is nothing said, say, for example, that in the drought-affected areas, remissions of land revenue will be given to the people who are affected there. If there are any outstanding loans in any drought-affected area, will be agree to write off those loans in that distressed area? I do not know......

An hon. Member: Go through the papers.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I have gone through the papers. If I am wrong, please correct me.

To sum up, the problem is still being tinkered with. It is being avoided in the sense that the seriousness and the gravity of the crisis is being regarded here only as a short-term thing. Therefore, I would finally say that Government must pluck courage and break away with some of the past predilections and habits and its weakness for the big traders has definitely to go. Otherwise, none of the plans can succeed.

Even now, the Reserve Bank figures show that this year the advances made by the scheduled banks against foodgrains and food articles have gone up to very high figures from Rs. 93·64 crores in January this year to Rs. 172.22 crores in May. It is with this money, these advances made by the scheduled banks, that all the large-scale hoarding, profiteering and speculation in foodgrains goes on. It is no use saying that the Reserve Bank is taking certain control measures on the scheduled banks. It is not working. Therefore, these banks should be nationalised and alternative means of credit to peasants should be provided.

In conclusion, I say, because the Minister has asked for our cooperation, we are certainly prepared to cooperate if the proper democratic policies on the basis of which the people's cooperation—not our cooperation only—down below in the fields is harnessed are followed. But if behind the cloak of brave words which we have heard many times, ultimately step by step the retreat takes place and surrender is made against to the big landlords and the big traders, then certainly we are not prepared to give our cooperation, come what may, and in that case we will have to face the battle for food because our people have to survive at all costs.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Mr. Chairman, Sir, . . .

Mr. Chairman: I would request the Congress Members to complete their speeches within 10 minutes so that I can accommodate more Members.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): May I make a submission? Shri Indrajit Gupta took half an hour and so one hour should be given to the Congress Members, that is, double the time, and after that an Opposition Member should be called.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): We have our own allotted time according to our membership.

Mr. Chairman: The time is allotted to different groups and we go strictly according to that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It is 60:40; it is not double as the hon. Member said.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Mr. Chairman, Sir, right at the very beginning, I would like to draw the Minister's attention to the fact that I fail to understand the conspicuous absence of the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation during this food debate.

An hon. Member: There is the Deputy Minister for Community Development and Cooperation.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Where is the Deputy Minister for Community Development? There is the Irrigation and Power Minister.

Only last year, it was emphasized and the Minister laid too much emphasis on the fact that at the Centre the Agricultural Production Board had been formed and in that Board it was said that under the general supervision of the Minister of Food and Agriculture, the Ministries of Irrigation and Power and the Community Development and Cooperation will be giving active cooperation and support to implement the agricultural production and developmental programmes. Now, for the reasons best known either to the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation or to the Minister of Food and Agriculture, I am rather confused to find any reason in my mind as to why he should be absent from this debate.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They are busy in the rural areas.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Anyhow, as the Minister said this morning, we are facing a very serious crisis on the food front. This is not a new thing for our country. In previous years also, we have faced such crisis.

And in those years also we have advanced these arguments that, due to the failure of the monsoon, due to drought conditions, due to certain other natural calamities, this situation has arisen. Without contesting the point that natural calamities do play a very significant role in either increasing or decreasing agricultural production, the point which I want to make—I would request the hon. Minister to devote his mind to this—is that, over the last 17 or 18 years years we have seen that, in spite of our best efforts, we have not been able to evolve a national agricultural policy for this country. Only about two years back, a voice was raised in this House that the agricultural policy of this country should be farmer-oriented. Keeping that in view, the Minister created the Agricultural Prices Commission and he took certain other steps also. But I would say that the hopes which we had put in the creation of this Agricultural Prices Commission and the benefit, rather the beneficial guidance and advice which this Commission was supposed to give to the Government for better prices for the farmers, have been belied. The Commission only announced *ad hoc* prices. It is time that we gave up

this *ad hoc* sort of arrangement in the field of agriculture and on the food front. How long are we going to implement or carry on this agricultural policy on an *ad hoc* basis? When I say that the agricultural policy should be farmer-oriented, I attach a great importance to the price of the produce which the farmer is going to get and that price should be determined on a scientific basis. I remember, during the last session, when the Minister was replying, he himself emphasised the point that the price of the produce which the farmer should get should be remunerative and it should be determined on a scientific basis. Apart from the fact that the cost of production and other things should be taken into consideration, there are other factors also which go to determine as to what price should be given to the farmer. In the present crisis when the situation has taken such a serious turn, to say that we should stop our food imports is no doubt a very highly patriotic thing, but we must not be unrealistic; we must look to this problem from the practical point of view. I remember Shri S. N. Dwivedy, when he was speaking about P.L. 480, was very critical; he said that it was a shame for this country to import food from other countries. I share his view but I want to say this. In spite of the fact that, in the year 1964-65, we reached the highest level in agricultural production and in regard to imports also we reached the highest level, still there was, to some extent a crisis in this country. We have just been saying that we should increase agricultural production; we have been saying this for years and years. Just to say that we should not care for the sufferings that our people undergo and that we should not import even a single grain from other countries is a very unrealistic and unpractical approach.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If the hon. member has my speech in mind, I want to correct him by saying that what I said was that we should fix a definite time limit for achieving self-sufficiency and not import from any country—PL. 480 or anything.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I am very thankful to Shri S. N. Dwivedy for having corrected me. He has raised the question of self-sufficiency in food. When we started the Third Five Year Plan, there was a talk in the country that, by the end of the Third Plan, we would be self-sufficient. Even in this pamphlet which was circulated, it has been indicated that by 1970-71 we should be self-sufficient. But keeping in view the experience of the last 17 or 18 years, I can still say with full confidence that India would not become self-sufficient in food even by 1970-71.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Yes, with the present policy.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I qualify it with this statement: if we continue with the same sort of speed in the implementation of our agricultural production programmes, we will not be able to achieve self-sufficiency in food by 1970-71.

I have got full sympathies for the Minister of Food & Agriculture; he has to face all the criticisms; he has to bear the responsibility of supplying food to this country, of taking care of the distribution machinery. But where from is he to get the food which he can distribute in the country? To produce more internally is the primary responsibility of the State; to procure is the primary responsibility of the State; and for the gap, for the deficit, the Minister at the Centre has to import from other countries. If something goes wrong as it has started going wrong now, the Minister at the Centre is always the target of criticism; he is held responsible for everything. It is high time that we took a deci-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

sion on this. If the State Governments have not co-operated, if the State Governments have not shown that seriousness to increase the agricultural production, we should think about it seriously as to what steps this House can recommend to strengthen the hands of the Minister at the Centre to see that the agricultural programmes are more seriously and more practically implemented.

In the hour of crisis, I should say that we should have a national food budget. As an example I would give the instance of Jammu & Kashmir.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has exhausted his ten minutes.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I am touching only one more point, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: If this is the trend, then it will be difficult to accommodate more members.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Please allow me to finish my point.

Mr. Chairman: He may try to conclude as early as possible.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: When I say that we should have a national food budget, I mean this: there are certain surplus areas in the country; there are also deficit areas; let not the surplus food be enjoyed to the full contentment by the surplus areas and let not the deficit areas be made to suffer. I may give the instance of Jammu & Kashmir here: Kashmir valley is one part and Jammu is the other part. This year, due to Pakistani aggression and the crop failure, there is now rice crisis in the Jammu area, but if we look towards the Kashmir valley there is no crisis; rice is imported to that area. It is high time that this kind of discrimination between Kerala and Madras, between Jammu and Kashmir, between Punjab and Maharashtra, was removed. Some kind of a balance must be struck between the surplus and the deficit areas.

Dr. M. S. Aney: The surplus is under the control of the Central Government.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Since the Chairman has rung the bell, I shall finish it. In the end I only want to emphasise one point. Whatever co-operation and whatever help the Minister would require from this House, I am quite confident that this House will be prepared to give him that provided he also tries to discipline the State Governments and sees that whatever schemes he initiates at the Centre, if not all at least 50 per cent of them, are implemented in the States.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : सभापति महोदय हम इस वर्ष एक बड़ी नाजुक स्थिति में से गुजर रहे हैं। सारे देश में फसल की हालत बहुत खराब है। वर्षा की भी कमी है और कहीं कहीं बिल्कुल नहीं हुई। लेकिन मैं थोड़ा सा अपने मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

आप जानते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश एक सर्प्लस स्टेट है लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से इस साल वर्षा की कमी के कारण जब कि कहीं 14 इंच, कहीं 16 इंच और कहीं 0 इंच हुई, इस साल मध्य प्रदेश की बहुत ही गम्भीर स्थिति हो गई है। पानी की इतनी कमी है कि जिन नदियों में बारहों महीने पानी बहा करता था वह बहाव बन्द हो चुका है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि इरिगेशन ऐंड पावर मिनिस्टर यहां मौजूद है, मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि चम्बल से जो बिजली बन रही थी वह खत्म हो चुकी है। जो सिंचाई के साधन थे वह समाप्त हो रहे हैं। इतना ही नहीं, जिन तालाबों से सिंचाई होती थी उन तालाबों का पानी भी खत्म हो चुका है। और इस साल मध्य प्रदेश में जहां भी सुभीता हो सका है वहां हम ने तालाबों में खेती करली है। जहां पर कुओं से सिंचाई होती है

वहां स साल कुंए भरे नहीं हैं। अब की तो मनुष्यों और मवेशियों के लिये पानी पीने की भी समस्या है। पता नहीं वह ठीक तरह से उपलब्ध हो सकेगा या नहीं।

ऐसी स्थिति में मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो कि काफी अनाज पैदा करता है अनाज की स्थिति बड़ी गम्भीर है। ज्वार हमारे यहां 17 लाख टन होती है लेकिन इस साल पानी की कमी पड़ जाने से और ज्वार की फसल का नुकसान हो जाने से सिर्फ 5 लाख टन पैदा होने की आशा है। सी तरह से छतीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में, जहां पर चावल का काफी उत्पादन होता है और जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रोक्योरमेंट का स्थान है, 35 लाख टन चावल में से केवल 14 लाख टन चावल पैदा हुआ है। उसकी पैदावार में 21 लाख टन की कमी हो गई है। इसी प्रकार से खरीफ के जो दूसरे अन्न हैं उन में भी करीब ढाई लाख टन की कमी हुई है। इस तरह से मध्य प्रदेश में केवल खरीफ की फसल में करीब 35 लाख टन की कमी उत्पादन में हुई है।

जहां तक रबी का सवाल है, हम ऐसी आशा लगाये थे कि रबी की फसल बाकी है। गेहूं बोया गया है लेकिन बहुत कम क्षेत्र में, बहुत कम एकड़ में। चना कुछ ज्यादा बोया गया है लेकिन पानी की कमी की वजह से अभी अभी जो खबर आई है वह यह है कि उस में भी कीड़ा लग गया है और फसल सूख रही है। अगर कुछ पानी गिर गया तो उसकी थोड़ी बहुत आशा की जा सकती है वर्ना गेहूं का उत्पादन भी हमारे प्रदेश में बहुत कम होने जा रहा है। वैसे तो पिछले साल भी हमारे पास कोई गेहूं सरप्लस नहीं था, लेकिन इस वर्ष तो बहुत ज्यादा कमी होने जा रही है। हम ने अखबारों में पढ़ा कि भोपाल के आस पास इल्ली लग गई है और वहां के ऐग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि हवाई जहाज से उस पर दवा वगैरह छिड़कने का प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा। उन्होंने भोपाल के आस पास 1 लाख एकड़ में इल्ली का लगना बतलाया है। उज्जैन के किसानों का भी यह कहना है कि उन के यहां इल्ली लग गई है। रतलाम में भी यह शिकायत पाई गई थी। यह चीजें मैंने इसलिये आप के सामने रखीं कि हमारे यहां की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। आज यह मध्य प्रदेश की ही हालत नहीं है। सारे देश में अकाल की स्थिति है और मैं समझता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो नोट हमारे सामने रखा है और उस में जो उपाय सुझाये गये हैं कार्यान्वित करने के लिये ` बहुत अच्छे हैं और मैं उनका हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं। उन्होंने यह बहुत अच्छी योजना बनाई है।

लेकिन मुझे थोड़ी सी शिकायत भी है, और वह यह है कि जहां उन्होंने कुछ काम बतलाये है दूसरे राज्यों के लिये जहां पर कि अनाज की कमी है, अकाल की स्थिति है वहां के लिये योजनायें बनाई है वह तो हैं, परन्तु उन्होंने अतिरिक्त सहायता केन्द्र से देने के लिये भी कुछ योजनायें बनाई हैं उन में जैसा पैरा 5 में दिया गया है, यह है :

"The Ministry of Food and Agriculture are also concerned over matter for some time past and are exploring in consultation with the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Mysore the possibility of taking up pilot projects."

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि विध्य प्रदेश में वर्षों से क्रानिक डेफिसिट है, ड्राउट है, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय खुद कह चुके है, लेकिन इस में मध्य प्रदेश का कहीं नाम भी नहीं है। जहां पर पिछले कई वर्षों से बराबर अकाल पड़ता आ रहा है उस का नाम न होना थोड़ा सा अखरता है।

इसी तरह से और भी योजनायें बनाई गई जैसे कि राजस्थान का डेजर्ट डेवेलपमेंट बोर्ड, उसी तरह से हिल एरियाज के लिये भी

[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

योजनायें बनी हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं चम्बल बीहड़ भी है जहां पर लाखों एकड़ जमीन है और उपजाऊ है, जिस को दुरुस्त कर के काफी खाद्यान्न पैदा किया जा सकता है, गेहूं पैदा किया जा सकता है, उसके लिये विशेष रूप से मध्य प्रदेश की योजना में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है जिस को केन्द्र की ओर से लिया जा सकता है। इस तरफ भी बहुत ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। हमारे यहां ड्राउट कंडिशन्स हैं, जहां कुछ ऐसी एरियाज हैं जहां पर वर्षा नहीं हुई है या कम हुई है। चम्बल का ऐसा एरिया है जहां पानी भी है और लाखों एकड़ भूमि को उपजाऊ बना कर के वहां पर शरणार्थियों और जवानों को बसा कर के काफी खाद्यान्न पैदा किया जा सकता है। इस ओर भी शासन को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

यह तो इस वर्ष की बातें हुई। यह समस्यायें तो निपट जायेंगी और मैं समझता हूं कि उनके सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश का भी ध्यान रखा जायेगा। लेकिन हमारे यहां ऐसी एरियाज हैं जहां प्रति वर्ष यह समस्या उठ खड़ी होती है और खाद्यान्न की कमी होती है। यह खाद्यान्न की कमी कैसे दूर हो। अभी मेरे मित्र श्री मलहोत्रा ने कहा कि नेशनल ऐग्रिकल्चर प्लैन होनी चाहिये। मैं इसका बिल्कुल समर्थन करता हूं। अगर खाद्यान्न की कमी को दूर करना है तो स्टेट-वाइज सोचने से यह कमी दूर नहीं हो सकती है। हमें सारे देश की स्थिति को देखना है और यह कमी गवर्नमेंट दूर कर सकती है। कैसे दूर हो सकती है और जल्दी से जल्दी हम को कहां लाभ मिल सकता है इस पर विचार करना चाहिये। जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश का सवाल है, मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं जो कि फूड बुलेटिन, 1965 में दिये हुए हैं। उन को देखने से पता चलता है कि जितना खाद्यान्न सारे देश में पैदा होता है उसका 11.5 प्रतिशत अकेले मध्य प्रदेश में पैदा होता है। उससे ज्यादा सिर्फ एक स्टेट पैदा करती है और वह है उत्तर प्रदेश, जो कि सारे देश के उत्पादन का 14.9 प्रतिशत पैदा करती है। लेकिन इसके अलावा आंध्र, 9.9, असम 2.7, बिहार 8.9, गुजरात 3.3, केरल 1.6, मद्रास 8.0, महाराष्ट्र 8.5, मैसूर 5.4, उड़ीसा 6.3, पंजाब 6.6, राजस्थान 4.5, वेस्ट बंगाल 7.8 और जम्मू काश्मीर 1.0 प्रतिशत पैदा करता है। यह सब आंकड़े मैंने आप के सामने रखे। एक मध्य प्रदेश ऐसा है जहां पर गुंजाइश हो सकती है। उत्तर प्रदेश जहां हम से सवाया पैदा करता है वहां उस की आबादी आठ करोड़ है जब कि हमारे यहां की आबादी सिर्फ साढ़े तीन करोड़ है। हमारे यहां ईल्ड सारे राज्यों में सब से कम है, इसलिये ईल्ड प्रति एकड़ बढ़ाने की बड़ी गुंजाइश है। हमारे यहां इरिगेशन पोटेन्शैलिटीज इतनी है जितनी शायद किसी और स्टेट में नहीं हो सकती। इस का मैं थोड़ा सा जिक्र करना चाहूंगा।

आजादी से पहले . . . .

सभापति महोदय : अब आप का समय समाप्त हो गया।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : मैं थोड़ा सा सिंचाई पर बोल रहा हूं। यह केवल मध्य प्रदेश का सवाल नहीं है। मुझे दो चार मिनट और दे दें क्योंकि यह सिंचाई का सवाल है।

It is in the interest of the country, and, therefore, the Irrigation Minister and the Food Minister and also hon. Members of the House would like to know about it.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may complete his speech in two minutes.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : यह सिंचाई योजनायें आठ और बढ़ीं। जो पहले से चली

आ रही योजनायें हसदो, बरगी, तवा, पुनासा बारना, खाली, सुकना, सतमारा की हैं उन का खर्च 100 करोड़ है 33 लाख 80 हजार एकड़ में सिचाई करती हैं लेकिन उसके लिये रुपया नहीं है। इन के अलावा अनेक पहली और दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं से चल रही हैं उनके लिये 36 या 40 करोड़ रु० चाहिये। इसी तरह से हमारी मध्यम योजनायें हैं। यह दूसरी और तीसरी योजनाओं से चल रही हैं लेकिन अभी अधूरी हैं। इन पर 12 करोड़ रु० खर्च होगा और एक लाख पचास हजार एकड़ की सिचाई उन से हो सकती है। इसी प्रकार 10 और नई मध्यम योजनायें तीसरी योजना में शामिल की गई जिन का खर्च 8 करोड़ है और जिस से 1 लाख, 40 हजार एकड़ की सिचाई हो सकती है वह अधूरी पड़ी हैं। इसी तरह से 10 मध्यम योजनायें चौथी योजना में सम्मिलित की जायेंगी जिनके ऊपर मेरा खयाल है कि 26 करोड़ 70 लाख रु० खर्च होगा और 6 लाख 43 हजार एकड़ की सिंचाई हो सकेगी। लघु सिचाई योजनायें इनके अलावा हैं। पानी का बहाव बदल रहा है और मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि इन से सिचाई कर के हम बहुत ज्यादा खाद्यान्न बढ़ा सकते हैं।

इसके अलावा 15 करोड़ रु० खर्च होंगे लिफ्ट इरिगेशन और कुओं की जो योजनायें बनी हैं उन के ऊपर। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में छोटे मोटे नालों से लिफ्ट इरिगेशन की योजना काम में लाई जा सकती है।

16 hrs.

आप को सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि मल्टी परपज इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स हमारे यहां 320 हैं। लेकिन 320 में से सिर्फ 20 आजादी के पहले की है। और 229 जो हैं यह जो मैंने ऊपर अभी बतलाया, मध्यम योजना यह बाद को लिये गये हैं और 270 अभी बाकी रहते हैं। किसी स्टेट में मुझे बतलायें कि इतनी पोटेंशियलिटी है? और अगर यह 320 योजनाओं को लिया गया है इस तरह से जैसे कि चल रहा है तो 100 साल में भी यह पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। 320, 420 नहीं, हमारे यहां 420 नहीं होता। इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। छत्तीसगढ़ एरिया में जहां अभी अकाल हुआ है 1600 तालाब बनाये जा सकते हैं जिसमें हर तालाब पर 25 हजार रुपया खर्च होगा। कुल 14 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो तो 8 लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई में वृद्धि हो सकती है जिससे 4 लाख टन अतिरिक्त अनाज पैदा हो सकता है। विन्ध्य प्रदेश क्षेत्र के चार जिले रीवा सतना, सीढ़ी और सहडोर जहां अकाल हमेशा रहता है वहां कुएं खोदे जा सकते हैं। पांच एकड़ पर एक कुआं खोदा जाय, तो इस तरह से 8 हजार कुएं खोदे जा सकते हैं जिन पर कुल खर्च 4 करोड़ रुपये होगा। और लिफ्ट इरिगेशन भी वहां हो सकता है। महाकौशल और मध्य भारत क्षेत्र में छोटे छोटे बांध बना कर लिफ्ट इरिगेशन हो सकता है। इसी तरह से नर्मदा की बहुत बड़ी योजना है। उससे गुजरात को भी फायदा होगा, महाराष्ट्र को भी फायदा मिलेगा और मध्य प्रदेश को भी मिलेगा। इरावदी नदी की योजना को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। चम्बल घाटी योजना का मैं जिक्र कर चुका हूं।

बड़े बड़े फार्म हमारे यहां एक भी नहीं बनाये जा रहे हैं जबकि और स्टेटों में बनाये गये हैं। बीज वगैरह पैदा करने के लिए हमारे स्टेट में उज्जैन में एक बड़ा फार्म बनाया जा सकता है। ट्रैक्टर वगैरह के लिए हम को फारेन एक्सचेंज बिलकुल नहीं मिलता है। या मिलता है तो बिलकुल बराये नाम को मिलता है। हमारे यहां के ट्रैक्टर बिलकुल घिस गये हैं, बेकार हो गये हैं। उनके लिए फारेन एक्सचेंज हम को मिलना चाहिए

बस मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं।

[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

फर्टिलाइजर फक्ट्री भी हमारे यहां बननी चाहिए । इतने समय से बराबर मांग कर रहे हैं लेकिन कुछ नहीं हो रहा है । हमारे यहां शक्कर का सहकारी कारखाना एक भी नहीं दिया गया है जबकि आन्ध्र में 9, गुजरात में 3, केरल में 2, मद्रास में 6, महाराष्ट्र में 20, मैसूर में 4, पंजाब में 6 और उत्तर प्रदेश में 4 और मध्य प्रदेश में एक भी सहकारी शक्कर का कारखाना नहीं दिया गया है । सुना है कि अब एक मुरैना में देने जा रहे हैं । इस तरह से जो हमारी कमी है खाद्यान्न बढ़ाने में उसको पूरा किया जाय तो यह देश के हित में होगा, केवल मध्य प्रदेश के ही हित में नहीं और इस पर एक राष्ट्रीय योजना के रूप में सोचा जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश एक ऐसा स्टेट है जो देश की खाद्यान्न की कमी को पूरा कर सकता है ।

Mr. Chairman: Shrimati Yashoda Reddy.

Shri A. P. Sharma: On a point of order. The Speaker gave a ruling in the morning that Congress Members would be called if they caught the eye of the Chair. I have been standing for 20 times today. Whether I have caught your eye, I do not know.

Mr. Chairman: I have called Shrimati Yashoda Reddy.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): It was really a great relief for me to hear our Food Minister's speech today with its great emphasis on self-sufficiency. One is rather getting worried about the real meaning of the word 'self-sufficiency'. I have been in Parliament for the last ten years, and every time there is a food debate, the Ministers have been saying 'We will attain self-sufficiency in a few years'. But somehow I will give the reasons for saying this later—I was all along feeling rather upset about this word 'self-sufficiency'. But today when Shri C. Subramaniam appealed to the House and said that we must not exploit this situation and strive self-sufficiency. I felt that there was some difference. I would like to assure him that whatever be the feelings of the Members of Parliament or the people of India, of one thing he can be sure: they will never do a thing which will upset the country or the nation's security. The Government has seen it once. Even if greater difficulties are ahead, the nation will never let down the interests of the country.

But as regards this talk of development and defence, I am feeling somewhat sceptical. I would just like to cite an example. It has been declared that defence will have first priority. The other day some people from Andhra Pradesh came here. They wanted to start an industry which is purely a defence oriental. But the Government of India refused to give the financial sanction. The buildings are ready. The plant has arrived in Bombay. Every day they are paying Rs. 3000 by way of demurrage. This is what has happened to the proposal for having a defence-oriented industry!

On the food front, what is the position? Every time, they say 'We want self-sufficiency; we will give top priority to agricultural and food production programmes'. But are we really being serious about it? I would ask this question of the hon. Minister. I come from a surplus State. We from Andhra Pradesh have been in a very unfortunate position. Everytime a Member gets up, people say Andhra Pradesh is a surplus State think of nothing else. It is a great irony that. India 80 per cent of whose population, is dependent on agriculture, 80 per cent of whose population is engaged directly or indirectly in agriculture, has still to go on begging for food from others. Is this an earnest way of our giving food production programmes and projects toppriority?

I will give a small example. Here is my State where we have Nagarjunasagar. There may be other projects in other States also. This project was designed to enable us to attain self-sufficiency in food, not for Andhra Pradesh alone but for the whole country, so that we can wipe out deficits. If the Government was honest in its intentions or even reasonable, why has it not taken over Nagarjunasagar as a Central project? Failing that, they do not give us the money to complete the project. They do not even allow us to pay the interest later. I am giving only one example. There may be many other States in the same position as Andhra Pradesh. What is happening now? Crores of rupees have been spent, in order to produce more food. But the project is not completed. So the purpose is not achieved. If Government was honest about this, they would have seen to it that the project was completed, first priority would have been given to food production so that we could wipe out our deficit. This is only one example to show that Government is not as honest as it professes to be.

We are now getting food through PL 480. As long as we are able to get food that way, they do not want to be very serious about attaining self-sufficiency. Only now some political difficulties have come in the way. We are in an emergency and we are facing the greatest drought of our times for the first time, we seem to be serious about what we want to achieve. I hope now at least Shri Subramaniam will be able to persuade Government to see that whatever projects are there to increase food production, whether they be in surplus or deficit states, are implemented in right earnest.

I do not wish to speak about food. I would say a few words about scarcity areas. We are having the worst famine this year. What has been the history of India? Though we are an agricultural country, we have to go begging for food from other countries. Look at the irony of it. My State is a surplus State. But the district from which I come is the most deficit district. I would give the figures later. Here I would just like to trace the history of India with respect to this matter. We have had famines starting from 650AD. I do not have time to narrate the whole story, but every few years we have had famine; we had it in 900 AD, we had it in 1022 AD and so on till 1963, 65 etc. Every fifth year there was famine.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are accostomed to it.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Every third area has been a deficit area.

When I see the programme which the hon. Minister has envisaged, he says of the magnitude of the problem, and says the solution is bound to take considerable time. I ask 18 years have passed. Have we been able to see that these scarcity areas do not remain scarcity areas? This morning the hon. Minister referred to scarcity conditions in 1952. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that people have migrated from their places because they do not have drinking water, because they have no food. From my village, we have to go miles to fetch water. People have to employ small girls and men and women just for going and fetching water for their families. I tell you the hair has stopped growing on their heads (*laughter*). Carrying pots filled with water. This is no exaggeration; this is no laughing matter. This is a matter for tears. People have to go miles and miles with pitchers on their heads to bring water that has to be good enough for drinking. Animals died, there was no fodder. When I go to my own place, it may look ridiculous, the choice is whether it is a bath, whether we should cook food or whether we should water the plants. It is revaling. May be there are so many other places in India where there are such conditions. I do

[Shrimati Yashoda Reddy]

not blame the Food Minister. Let not the Food Minister think that I am blaming him. But what has the Government of India, the Ministry of Irrigation, the Ministry of Health, the Government as such done? What is the fun of having your dams, producing big planes and all that when you are not able to give the minimum and first and most wanted things like water to the people of India? First you must give them water. Next you must give them food; if possible, medicine; if people live and are healthy, then aeroplanes, then your other projects, then your towns, then your cars and all those things, but people do not have enough water to drink after 18 years. This is what is happening.

Now the hon. Food Minister comes and says that this is a problem of great magnitude, we will send a committee. We have already sent a team to Mysore, we have sent people to find out what is the reason. Is this the way you are going to manage these things? How long will people tolerate it? They will not tolerate it. It is not because we can tolerate it that we have done so, but because we konw . . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. lady Member will address the Chair.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I have been addressing the Chair, I never addressed the Minister.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): She is only showing neighbourly charity to Shri Subramaniam.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I have been collecting figures from the research section. If you see the average annual rainfall in certain parts of our country, it is 50 c.m., and out of that comes the most surplus area of Andhra Pradesh of which we talk every time that Andhra Pradesh is surplus. But in that Andhra Pradesh there are five districts which have the maximum rainfall of 50 c.m. In Rajasthan you are having Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Udaipur etc. Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have the least rainfall. Then come some places in U.P., then Madras, Gujarat, Bihar etc.

16.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

What I would like to say is that it is no use trying only to look after food production or food development. It is not only producing something, but there are also connected things like flood control and famine control.

About this famine relief, we have got the most outmoded codes. God knows when the British regime brought in some land revenue codes, where they give some temporary relief. We have not even brought the revenue code and famine code up to date. I hope the Government of India will do something to bring this famine code up to date.

I was looking into some of the suggestions made by the hon. Minister. The one good thing I see in them is this. For the first time, I am really pleased and very happy, the hon. Minister has taken cognizance of it and he has also assured us that it is no question of giving temporary relief but that he will certainly look into these problem areas and give them some permanent relief. My only request is: do not please postpone it or just go on saying that it is a thing of great magnitude, it is a thing which cannot be solved. My only request is this. We can live without food, but we cannot live without water. These are the things most necessary, water and food both together. In the scarcity areas you must see that water is provided, and provided immediately. I hope they will do it.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: The substitute motion that I have moved is as follows:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Food situation in the country, is of the opinion that the Government have failed in taking adequate measures to attain self-sufficiency in food production, in giving a fair and equitable treatment to the deficit States, in checking the operations of the hoarders and blackmarketeers, in holding the price-line, and in doing justice to the needs of the small peasants and in protecting the consumers."

Some of the very patent defects in the administration of the Ministry have been brought out in this substitute motion. I begin from where my lady colleague had left. In spite of 18 years of Independence, in spite of the fact that we had three successive much- trumpeted Five Year Plans, we are still deficit in food. The hon. Minister was apparently explaining the failure by saying that we could not keep pace with the increase in population. What is the average increase in population? Two per cent. We could not produce 2 per cent more foodgrains every year? After India achieved Independence, after abusing and finding fault with the British administrators for all our evils, after eighteen years of Independence, if we say that we could not increase our yield of foodgrains by two per cent per year, certainly the question will be posed by other countries and you need not find fault with them, if they pose the question: are you fit for independence? Is your government to be called an independent government? .... (*Interruptions.*) Because, you could not produce two per cent more every year. What is the good of independence? It was better that foreigners ruled.... (*Interruptions.*)

An hon. Member: No, no.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: That is what I say. It was referred to also. Some foreign country made a very sarcastic remark about our country's administration and if they did so, they are justified to a certain extent in laughing at us. We had three plans and yet we are lagging behind in the matter of most vital importance, food production.... (*Interruptions.*) Why is it that India is deficit in foodgrains even after all these years? What is our overall production and what is our overall deficit? I asked the hon. Minister. What is the total stock of foodgrains held by the banks? What is the amount of foodgrains hidden by the hoarders? There is no proper answer to any of these questions. Nobody could give them. Our statistics are all humbug. There is no truth any where in it. Our figures are all fictitious.

An hon. Member: What is your basis for saying so?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: My own hunger, the hunger of the masses, the common people. That is the surest basis. Government's approach to the problem is certainly unrealistic. I do not know whether he is an agriculturist personally. That is not the question here. The entire department does not know the A B C of agriculture, of the requirements of agriculture. Even assuming that our overall deficit is somewhere between 5 and 8 per cent, is it very difficult for this country to meet this deficit by tightening our belts? Why is it that it is not done? Because those people who are in the fortunate position of being born in a surplus States would not be prepared ,are not prepared, have not been persuaded by the Food Minister to be prepared to do so; they had not been prepared to be persuaded by the Union Government to strengthen the hands of the Food Minister; so they are not prepared to tighten their belts.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): You do not seem like under-fed.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: It is due to my heredity; I am born in a family of people who are big-boned.

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

According to me, our food problem is largely the creation, the artificial creation—I mean the deficit—of the unholy alliance between the surplus States and the hoarders and blackmarketeers. These two join hands together to create this artificial scarcity which is tomtommed to be much larger than what it really is. The Food Minister, I admit, is completely helpless. The surplus States want exorbitant prices from the deficit States, and all the politicians, all parties, agree with that; the Ministry stand for it and all the hoarders and blackmarketeers are behind them, and when the question comes up, they all stand together, as one man, irrespective of differences between Communists, Congressmen and son on. They all stand together. The deficit States also, I do admit, stand together. (Interruption). Yes; you and I. We all stand together, the deficit States, and cry hoarse for more and more food. But where is it? We do not get it, because the surplus States are all powerful and also because the Union Government is not in a position to infuse some sort of justice and fairplay into the minds of the administrators of the States or to take powers in their hands to enforce it. That is the crux of the problem. Until and unless the Centre is prepared to direct that there must be fair rationing in all the States, equitable rationing in all the States, equitable levy in all the States, how can you call upon a certain section of the people to agree to a levy and to live on a lesser ration?

In India, we feel that there are two classes of citizens; A class and the B class. The A class citizens are those who have been fortunate enough to have been born in the surplus States, and the B class citizens are those, like myself, who were born in the deficit States. When my neighbouring State of Madras, the State of our hon. Minister, issues 9 ounces of rice, why should my State of Kerala go with only 6 ounces? What can I say to my constituency when they feel that such a difference or discrimination exists as between Madras and Kerala?

Shri Daji (Indore): Madras has many ministers; Kerala has not; that is the difficulty.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: That is there. So, what is the meaning of unity and integrity? That is the question. When the Government of Andhra refuses to allow a levy in their State, we are told that there will be a compulsory levy and a total levy, a monopoly levy, and our people ask: "What is this? Why should it be so? Is not Andhra a part of India? Is not Madras a part of India? Is not Kerala a part of India?" That question is there. Therefore, can we not, can this Parliament not, can this Government not enforce a uniform system of law in the matter of levy or in the matter of rationing? Can this not be done at least during this time of crisis when we are confronted on three fronts by two of the most diabolical enemies? That is the question. If we can, this question can be solved in no time, but if we cannot, then this question is not going to be solved at all. I do not believe that the picture given by the Minister is so tragic in its intensity, so horrible in its reaction, but the fact, actual fact is, it is what it would be and what it will be for certain areas in the country, certain States in the country. The picture he painted, that shortage, will be there for certain areas and certain parts of certain States also. Therefore, we have to see that a uniform policy on this matter is adopted.

Then we have to see that the food hoarded by the hoarders and the blackmarketeers comes into the open. We have also to see that there is also a uniform rationing in all the States and a uniform price in all the States. We have to see that there is a uniform price for the paddy that is purchased. I am told and I know from documen-

tary evidence, that in Kerala, the price paid for paddy is Rs. 40 to Rs. 44 per quintal, while it is Rs. 59 in Andhra. The Kerala peasants have to put up a bund of six to eight feet and then pump out the water from a depth of four to six feet, and then only they will be able to cultivate the land. Yet, the Kerala peasants gets only Rs. 44 which is not consistent with and is not in consonance with the expenditure that he has to incur, and yet, our peasants are producing—

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member, but he should know the facts. As against the price of Rs. 39 in Andhra, it is Rs. 44 in Kerala for the corresponding quality.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: No, Sir. There is another system. If I understand it correctly, there is what is called the maximum price. The price at which we take is the maximum price. We are ready to pay that price. Even then they would not allow us or the Food Corporation of India to purchase direct from the producer. They want it to be purchased through the intermediaries. That is the difficulty. We are prepared to purchase from Andhra even at a higher price, but we are not allowed to purchase direct. We have to purchase through the intermediaries with the result that the cost goes up and our prices of rations are inflated in these transactions.

Then, even in the rationed food grains there are two kinds. In Kerala at least there are two kinds of rationed foodgrains. One is the normal, ordinary ration. The price of it has gone much higher than what it was six months back. Yesterday the hon. Minister was trying to say that there has been no increase in price. Even within the past fortnight the price has gone up by two paise and three paise per kilogram. The increase during the last six months has been about 15 paise. That is the increase in the overall cost of the foodgrains which we are getting. This is the actual fact. I am saying this from actual experience. That is the position with regard to the ordinary low-grade rice which is the normal ration there. Then there is the superfine rice which is more costly. We have to pay some 20 paise more for that. One day I happened to see some villagers going back empty handed, without any ration. I asked them the reason They said that on that day it was all "suprant rice" that was available. I could not understand them. Then ultimately I came to know that "suprant rice" was the Malayalam version of superfine rice. The villagers were told that because the superfine rice was not lifted by the higher income group people for whom it was meant, that was the only rice that was available. That superfine rice was as bad as the rationed rice. At least that consignment was completely bad and the higher-income group people would not take it. So, Sir, ultimately it comes to this, that the price of rationed foodgrains is not what it is supposed to be and the common man is made to give something more.

He gets only six ounces. He has to supplement it. From where will he supplement it? In Bengal, I am told, not only are there controlled prices, there are also government-accepted blackmarket prices. In the villages rationing almost always breaks down. The magistrates, local authorities, collectors and others have agreed that the blackmarket sales may be there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: How much time have I taken, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken 15 minutes.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I intend taking 20 minutes and the balance 10 minutes may be given to my colleague.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your group has only 27 minutes.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Anyhow, Sir, this kind of blackmarket cannot be shut out until and unless there is a levy in every State and there is complete, absolute and monopoly purchase from the peasants. If that is not introduced it is not going to work. Further, the peasant is not going to produce unless and until you give him crop insurance. Then only will the peasant be able to get loans even from the co-operatives. There must be crop insurance and the cultivator must be given timely aid in procuring manure etc. The Food Corporation of India may be directed to loan them manure, seeds etc., against future purchases of paddy.

Lastly, Sir, I come to the question of the 20,000 employees of the Government of India who are under the Food Ministry now and who are supposed to go over to the Food Corporation of India. Many times the hon. Minister has given the assurance on the floor of this House that their interests will be protected. What happens now? There are certain super-numeraries who have been posted there, who do not belong to those places, who were in the State services, who have been given promotions three or four scale above their lien and fitted there. This comes in the way of the future prospects of those Government employees who have been serving the Government of India for the last ten or fifteen years. Now they are being asked to accept or reject the new conditions of service imposed by the Food Corporation of India. If they do not accept them, they are thrown out of employment. This is the treatment meted out to them. Simultaneously, food inspectors and food examiners are appointed, given different names and then given Rs. 50 or more extra and sent for training, while those people who were working in those posts for the last 15 or 20 years are paid much less than the newly recruited people. This kind of erratic approach in the matter of handling staff will have its repercussions in their efficiency and will do harm to the Corporation. You can throw away people who are incompetent; I can understand it. But be fair to the employees who were in service for all these years.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao (Gurgaon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is admited on all sides that there is grave scarcity of foodgrains, amounting to almost famine conditions in certain areas. Our aim, as explained from time to time by the Ministers and leaders, is to achieve self-sufficiency in food. How is it to be obtained and when is it to be obtained? The question of questions is this. On paper these things are very fine. They can produce anything on paper. But foodgrains are to be produce on earth and not on paper. How are the plans implemented? The Central Government always comes out with the reply that the State Governments are to implement the policies. But where is this going to end, this argument which we have been hearing for the last eighteen years?

I would submit that in India it is a case of intensive cultivation. We cannot increase the area of land. Intensive cultivation is the only solution to the problem. It is a big *tamasha* that we see of gardens of bungalows being brought under cultivation. Then it is said that there can be extensive cultivation by bringing pasture lands under cultivation. Then, what happens to the huge population of cattle? How can it be fed? How can cattle graze without pasture land? Without feeding the cattle how can we get milk for our children, old and even adults? So, that policy will not succeed. I can say from my own experience that such a policy cannot succeed. Coming to intensive cultivation, how can it be done? The resources have to be tapped. Take, for example, my own district of Gurgaon. We have been hearing about the Guragon Canal project for a number of years. Yet, nothing has been done in that direction. Only, the name has been changed from Gurgaon Canal Scheme to Gurgaon Lift Scheme and so on and

so forth. I submitted during my speech in the budget session that if that area is irrigated and if electricity is supplied to my district and Hariyana we can give the assurance that the production would go up to ten times and scarcity would not be there. But no, there is another socialist pattern of society there. The Line Superintendent would demand for himself and his associates, "Give us Rs.1,000 per connection; then we will give you the supply".

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: People have complained in writing to the Deputy Commissioner, to Parliament Members, to the Chief Minister and they say, "We are helpless; it is the autonomous Electricity Board that can decide it". Are we increasing food production in this way? Are we serious about increasing food production? That is the crucial question, I would say, that is to be seen.

Then, another policy implementation is surplus States and deficit States. How have they come to this conclusion? Can they delude themselves or the whole public of India? This is an all-India question. You say, in Punjab you have to pay Rs. 60 per quintal and just two miles away in UP it is Rs. 86 per quintal. What is going on? The big businessmen, the big cartels are smuggling and that is the end. If there were no such bonus system, there would be an inducement to the farmer to produce more and more and that surplus could go up to 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 50 per cent even in Punjab and supplied to Delhi or U.P. That is the thing. This zonal system is a vicious system. I can prove it. I can be called to the office of any agricultural expert and I can explain it to him.

Then, there are the maximum prices. Everybody knows that this maximum price is a farce. On what average are they? The 1962—65 average has been taken. The market value is much higher. Would anybody surrender his foodgrains at that price? Is it likely that anybody is going to do it? And we are still clinging to it! Then, sometimes it is minimum price. These things will not solve the problem.

If self sufficiency is to be had, this is not the manner. In the war with Pakistan had India said, "No, we have not got patten tanks; we have not got Sabre jets; we cannot fight; we shall be sitting"? That is the argument here on the food front. We fought with our indigenous weapons. In the same way, if we give encouragement to the actual tillers of the soil, the farmers, certainly we can overcome this with our own resources.

Self-Complacency has been brought about to the effect, that ultimately PL-480 would come to our rescue and help. That, I would say, is it not selling the conscience of India, mortgaging, at least, the economic conscience of India, if we are going to depend upon it, permanently or on long term.

Then, fertilisers. So much so manure is wasted which is responsible for the ill-health of the village and town people. That is not utilised. You say, you would depend upon so much programme and so much fertiliser would be produced, then there would be self-sufficiency. Is that the argument? Take courage in both hands. Help the cultivators in the right way.

The urban people mostly want foodgrains to be produced by the rural people. Why do they not and the richer section especially as consumers come out with money, just as the rural people came at the time of war saying that these are the men who will go to the front? Government alone cannot finance with taccavi and all this procedure. The urban people should invest the money and have a guarantee that they would get foodgrains for the year. Can they not do it? Is it an impossibility? Has it been tried?

[Shri Gajraj Singh Rao]

Has it been thought that those people, who do not cultivate, who do not produce, should at least for one year advance the money to the cultivators? Most of the difficulties would be overcome then.

The American expert, who was called by the Government of India, said that electricity is the key to production. But electricity is being supplied for luxurious purposes in the towns at a minute's call, whereas, I have got a case where people applied for electricity five years ago and now the Electricity Department is saying, "Sell these engines; otherwise, they would rust; we would not give you electricity unless you pay our price". I would say that we should think in a national way on this aspect and not on party lines. We should not, above all, play into the hands of the moneyed people who are making hay while the sun shines. They are earning and indulging in smuggling. They want PL-480 imports and they want to sell out India.

In conclusion, I would say that we should seriously consider all the problems and the suggestions which have been put forward by Members. We should depend on our own resources, develop our own resources and we can be self-sufficient in one year if we are serious about it. That is all I have to say.

Shri M. Malaichami: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for the opportunity given to me to speak on the food situation in the country. While we think about the food situation, the foremost idea that comes to our mind is the existing food shortage in the country, the growing population and the obligation to feed them. Our capable Minister who is painstaking has successfully tackled the problem to an extent and he has given a new orientation to the agricultural and food policy to be pursued by the Government.

It is creditable to him that he was the Minister who gave the new idea of paying remunerative price to the agriculturists so that it may serve as an incentive to the producer to increase his production. He has also suggested that technology and research should reach the farmer and that agriculture must be practised on a more scientific and technological method than the traditional method. These are the redeeming features which our present Minister has given to our agricultural policy and it has also served its purpose. Even though these new measures are suggested to improve the productivity of land, such as, application of fertilisers, use of improved seeds and pesticides, providing more implements and agricultural credit, we still face the deficit of food in our country. To wipe out the deficit, the productivity of land must be improved and production increased.

While we analyse the steps taken to increase production, we can note that the area under irrigation has been increased from 22.7 million acres in 1955-56 to 37 million acres on 31st March, 1965. While there had been an increase of 60 per cent in the area brought under irrigation, the increase in production is from 55 million tons to 88 million tons approximately during the period which is about 60 per cent. This means that the productivity of the land has not been improved. We remain, more or less, at the same level of production as we were during 1955-56. While there is full scope to increase the productivity of the land by at least three times, the fact that we still remain at the 1955-56 level is a serious matter which demands our foremost attention.

Great strides have been made to improve the productivity of land and to increase production. From the Review circulated to Members we could understand the progress made. It is said that the demand for ferti-

'isers in the country is increasing and that the demand is far in excess of supply. The limitation is not the backwardness of the farmer but it is rather the inadequacy of the fertilisers. The demand for improved seeds and agricultural implements is there apart from irrigation and credit facilities.

What are the other factors that hamper the increase in productivity of the land have to be examined. The cultivator is eager to apply fertilisers, use improved seeds and implements but is not interested in increasing the productivity of the land.

There had been increase in productivity, but not adequately. It is this factor which has to be probbed into deeply to find out the proper solution and to create the necessary climate to increase productivity.

Agriculture is an industry which employs 70 per cent of the population and it is a national problem next in importance only to Defence. 70 per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture and the entire nation depends upon self-sufficiency in food. After so many years, even now if we are in a position of food shortage, it is something serious. This is not a new thing and it did not come to us all of a sudden. For many years we have been experiencing this food shortage and some serious steps should be taken to see that this shortage is wiped out at the earliest. Now is the proper time when remedial measures, *i.e.*, more or less radical measures should be taken to see that the peasant really takes interest in increasing the productivity of the land and helps the nation in solving the food deficit. I am confident that our Food Minister and the Government will rise to the occasion and help the nation to achieve self-sufficiency in food production and also enhance the prestige of our country in the international field by making ourselves capable of solving our many problems and difficulties. This is very important. The way in which we tackle this national problem will pave the way for the enhancement of our prestige and for the economic growth of the country and it will also enable the people to have a higher standard of living. So increasing the agricultural production is of utmost national importance.

To enable the cultivators to take interest in increasing the productivity of the land, necessary incentives must be given to them. There must be a situation in which the cultivator will feel that the increased in productivity will go to his benefit. Then he will be willing to invest more in the land. He will take steps to use improved methods of agriculture and will invest more on his land. This incentive could be provided only by giving adequate remunerative price to the farmer and enabling him to get the benefit of increased production in his land.

The object of the abolition of the Zamindary system was to make the tiller the owner of the soil. In all the States, Zamindary system has been abolished. Some States had abolished it even as early as 1937. Even after such a long time and since the attainment of Independence, the land reforms said to have been enacted and the tenancy laws made, have not enabled the tiller to become the owner of the soil and installed confidence in him that he will be safe in his profession to enjoy all the benefits that accrue from his land and labour, free from being subjected to exploitation and other depressing factors.

is said that 70 per cent of the land belongs to 5 per cent of the owners. The law relating to the ceiling on land holdings has not made sufficient impacts to make a revolution in the ownership of land and in increasing the productivity of the land. This must be closely looked into and steps should be taken, with

[Shri M. Malaichami]

the co-operation of the States, to change the present position and make the peasant the owner of the soil he cultivates and make a revolution in the ownership and in increasing the productivity of the land. This is very necessary in the present emergency. It is not sufficient that we pay our attention only to the immediate measures, to the immediate situation at present existing in the country. But we have to look to the long-term measures also as that would not only help to solve the immediate problems facing us but also enable the country to stand on a stable level so far as economic growth and the standard of living of the people are concerned.

Even today, no firm estimate is available about the total surplus land which might be distributed among the landless or among the farmers with small holdings. It was mainly on account of the negative attitude of the Government officials at the district, block and village levels that the land reforms have failed. The farmers are not only under the grip of the landlord but they are also under the clutches of the village officials. Even though tenancy laws have been passed, because the village officials in collusion with the landlords are not making a true and correct record of rights to the lands under the tenants in their registers, the tenants are prevented from taking measures for redressal in a court of law. The nearby tenants are afraid of telling the truth for fear of eviction. There is rack-renting. All the increase in production in the land is being taken away by the landlord as his rent. These are the fearful conditions under which the tillers are toiling.

The basic remedy should be the formation of non-official committees at village and block levels with officials associated to prepare the record of rights in the village records. For this, we must get the co-operation of the State Governments also so that we can ensure that the actual tillers of the soil are assured of their professional rights and consequently they can take interest in increasing the productivity of the land by investing more on the land since they will be in a position to get remunerative prices at present for the produce that they get from the land.

It may be said that the implementation of land reforms and tenancy laws are State subjects. Gainful employment to the people, increasing the national wealth of the country and raising the economic standard of the people depend upon the progress that we make in increasing agricultural production. Agriculture gives food to the people and raw materials to industry. So, it is incumbent on the Central Government to see that the States also move in close cooperation with the Central Government in the steps that the Central Government take to improve production.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): I rise to make a few humble submissions regarding the food situation in the country.

It is a deplorable thing that all these years of Independence could not make us self-sufficient in food but we had to depend upon other countries for food. Atleast we could realise after the Pakistani aggression in last August that dependence on other countries for the basic things of our life is not honourable or happy. In view of this, the attention of Government has been directed towards 'Grow More Food Campaign' to make ourselves self-sufficient.

The nation under the able guidance of our leader Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri has taken a vow to co-operate with him with all its mite at this juncture of emergency. It is a good sign but we should not forget that the

tion could not do so for all time to come unless the people have the minimum requirements of their lives fulfilled. One must have the bare necessities of life, food and clothing, to live.

We cannot forget the hard realities that more than half of the people of this country are underfed. Even then, the nation is prepared to forgo a meal every week. I am afraid whether this will solve the problem of meeting the shortage of foodgrains at this hour. Very few people of this country can afford to substitute cereals by vegetables, fruits, meat or fish. These are not only out of their reach, being costly, but are also not easily available, being in short supply.

I feel that Government should not only step up food production, i.e. the production of cereals, but also expand fish farming, poultry farming, dairy farms etc. through Government agencies at cheaper rates, so that the nation could survive without cereals. It does not mean that milk procurement will increase by banning sweets made of *chhana* or caesin as the West Bengal Government has done. For the time being, it may increase the quantity of milk available. But unless and until quality of cows and buffaloes is improved and improved fodder is used, we cannot expect more milk.

I do not know whether any assessment has been made by Government to find out in every state how much land is under cultivation of one or two crops or more in a year. I would request Government to do so and insist on having at least two crops per year, which will increase production. It may not be out of place to mention that my district of Cachar has not only two crops 'aush' and 'aman' but a third crop 'Buro' also in some areas, while people in Upper Assam raise only one crop. Nature has gifted Assam with plenty of rains etc. I do not find any reason why the whole of Assam should not have at least two crops. I shall not be surprised if the same thing is happening in West Bengal, Orissa and other States.

Some low lying areas in my district and in other areas of Assam can easily be reclaimed for cultivation which will also help in the rehabilitation of landless people in the State—besides augmenting production of foodgrains.

Since independence a heavy burden has fallen on Assam due to influx of refugees from East Pakistan; the flow is still going on. The Rehabilitation Ministry has also been approached to consider reclamation of low-lying areas in the district of Cachar so that displaced persons would be rehabilitated in those areas with cultivable lands which will help to increase production. But uptill now no tangible efforts has been made in this regard.

May I request Government to fix minimum and maximum prices of foodgrains so that the cultivators may have incentive to produce more? At the same time, they should be provided with good and improved seeds and fertilisers by Government in proper time. Loans should be given to farmers through co-operative banks for buying seeds, fertilisers and cattle in time, which will help to increase the output. I take the opportunity to state that the output of aush paddy per bigha is 18—20 maunds in my district this year with the use of fertilisers while it used to be generally 6-7 maunds per bigha. The Assam Government is not in a position to supply fertilisers according to the demand.

I would urge upon Government to step up the production of fertilisers also. A fertiliser factory at Namrup in Assam, which I suppose is to be commissioned during the Third Five Year Plan, has not yet come to function. I do not know the reasons for the delay. But so ar as my information goes, a big amount of money has

[Shrimati Jyotsna Chandra]

been spent on the construction of buildings and now it has been shifted to another site where fresh construction is to be undertaken. Thus a colossal wastage of money has already occurred.

I would also like to bring to the notice of Government that some waste lands are lying in tea garden areas or in other factory areas which could easily be brought under cultivation of foodgrains or cash crops.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might continue tomorrow. We have to take up the half-hour discussion now.

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17 hrs.

*BORDER ROADS

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि ऐसी कोई बात न कहूं कि जिससे चाहे प्रशासन और दिल्ली की सरकार की गलती साबित हो, लेकिन परदेश को फायदा हो जाता हो। जिस मसले पर हम लोग बहस कर रहे हैं वह कितना महत्वपूर्ण है यह एक ही बात से आप पता लगायें कि केवल राजस्थान में इस समय इतनी सीमा सड़कों के लिए रुपया तय हुआ है कि करीब 80 करोड़ कुल खर्चा होगा जिस में से 30 करोड़ तय किया जा चुका है। यानी अनुदान के रूप में देने का निश्चय हो चुका है। लेकिन मामला कितना गड़बड़ है वह इसी से आप अन्दाज लगायें कि इस में से 1 करोड़ 16 लाख खर्च करके जो कि 26-6-64 को तय हुआ था, सड़क बननी थी लेकिन एक तरफ तो राजस्थान की सरकार ने कई महीने खोये क्योंकि वहां के एक मंत्री योजना मंत्री और दूसरे मंत्री सार्वजनिक निर्माण मंत्री में मतभेद हो गया कि कौन एग्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर बने, तीन महीने इसमें खोये फिर उसके बाद राजस्थान की सरकार के खुद के नोट से मैं बता रहा हूं कि उन्होंने यातायात मंत्रालय दिल्ली वालों के पास चार बार एक सड़क की योजना भेजी लेकिन पैसा नहीं दिया गया और उनकी रपट में यह लिखा है कि दो बार वे योजनाय मंत्रालय से खो गई। यह राजस्थान सरकार के एक नोट में है। तो राजस्थान सरकार और दिल्ली सरकार दोनों ने कितनी लापरवाही दिखलायी यह मैं ने आपको इस उदाहरण से बताया। मामला जैसा है वह कुछ खुद की जानकारी और कुछ और जरियों से मैं बताता हूं कि एक बार मैं भारत पाकिस्तान की जैसलमेर वाली सीमा के करीब करीब आखिर तक चला गया था वहां मुझ से यह कहा गया कि अगर तुम पाकिस्तान जाना चाहते हो तो हम तुमको ले जा सकते हैं और फिर यहीं वापस पहुंचा देंगे और फिर आंसू का तला आखिरी जगह, जहां मैं गया था वहां एक अजीब समाज मिला। मैं ने सोचा कि शायद यह चार हजार वर्ष पहले की पशु-पालन सभ्यता जम गई है जब कि दिन में गांव लगते थे और रात को गांव उजड़ जाते थे। उसी तरह से, और मैं गया था तो लोहे की सड़क मेरे साथ थी। उस वक्त मैं ने रेगिस्तान में मौत की बेचैनी को एक क्षण के लिए खुद अनुभव किया था। तो यह वह इलाका है और फिर राजस्थान का ही नहीं, उसी तरह से मैं भुज से कच्छ के रन तक की एक बात बतायें देता हूं वहां एक बांध बनाया गया सिंचाई और बिजली के लिए। वहां सड़कें भी हैं। लेकिन क्योंकि योजना के गैर संयोजन से नदी का एक पुल नहीं बना इसलिए न सिंचाई का फायदा हो रहा है और स्वयं सेना को करीब 12 मील घूम कर के जाना पड़ता है। उसी तरह से मैं आपको उर्वसीम का एक

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*Half-an-Hour Discussion.

उदाहरण देता हूं जहां जाने के कारण मैं दो बार गिरफ्तार किया गया था और मैं ही नहीं, हमारे सब भारतवासी, तब मैंने कहा था कि देखो, दक्षिण में देशवासियों को निहत्थे हैं अपनी पुलिस के द्वारा गिरफ्तार करते हो तो . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । इतने बड़े अच्छे वक्ता बोल रहे हैं डाक्टर लोहिया और सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है, गणपूर्ति करवाइए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घंटी बज रही है . . . . . अब गणपूर्ति हो गई है, माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तो वहां एक विचित्र बात यह रही कि उर्वसीयं में जानबूझकर के और कोशिश करके उस सभ्यता को बनाये रखा गया जो करीब 2 हजार वर्ष पहले जम गई थी । नतीजा यह हुआ कि सड़कें वगैरह तो रही ही नहीं, लेकिन लोग भी आधुनिक नहीं बन पाये । जब हम ने वलांग की लड़ाई खोई तो उसका मुख्य कारण यही था कि जिसको हम सड़क नही समझते थे, उसको चीनियों ने सड़क की तरह इस्तेमाल करके वलांग के ऊपर कब्जा किया था । तो जिस इलाके की मैं आपसे चर्चा कर रहा हूं वह करीब करीब उसी तरह से है जैसे दो नदियों के मिलने पर संगम होता है और उससे रोमांच होता है और वह तीर्थ स्थान बनता है । मेरी निगाहों में और मैं समझता हूं इतिहास के लिए भी जहां दो देशों की सीमायें मिलती हैं वहां उसी तरह का या तो तीर्थ स्थान बनता है या युद्ध-स्थल ही बना करता है। लेकिन भारत सरकार ने इस रोमांचकारी चीज को पहचाना नहीं । न तो उसे तीर्थ स्थान बनाया न उसके लिए युद्धस्थल बनने का जो खतरा था उसका मुकाबला या सामना किया और उसको बिलकुल वीरान, उजाड़, जगल रेगिस्तान की अवस्था में छोड़ा जिसमें वह था । वहां के लोग इस लायक नहीं बनाये गये कि परदेशियों के साथ प्रेम का अथवा जरूरत पड़े तो लड़ाई का सम्बन्ध कर सकें । मैं लड़ाई पसन्द नहीं करता, मुझे तो तीर्थ स्थान पसन्द है, उसे तीर्थ स्थान बनाते तो बड़ा अच्छा होता ।

इसी तरह से मैं आपको राजस्थान का ही एक किस्सा और बताए देता हूं कि उन्होंने पिछली योजना में सड़कों पर कुल 22 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया । आखिर को जो, सीमा के इलाके हैं वे भी तो राजस्थान के ही नीचे आते हैं । मान लो थोड़ी देर के लिए कि श्री राजबहादुर ने उनकी कोई मदद नहीं की, मैं इस वक्त श्री राजबहादुर की तरफ से बोल रहा हूं

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : आपको धन्यवाद ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस 22 करोड़ में से आखिर उन्हें कुछ रुपया तो सीमा की सड़कों पर खर्च करना चाहिए था । तो उन्होंने बिलकुल नहीं किया । अपने प्रदेश के लोगों के हित में जो काम करना चाहिए था, नहीं किया । मैं नमूने के तौर पर कुछ जगहें गिनाता हूं, ऐसी और पचासों जगहें होंगी जैसे बांधा खोईवाला सागर और गोटारू जहां पांच महीने से कुएं यानी ट्यूबवेल लगे हुए हैं लेकिन इंजिन नहीं लगने के कारण उस पानी का कोई इस्तेमाल नहीं हो पाता और यह आप जानते ही हैं कि पानी चाहिए सिचाई के लिए भी, सड़क बनाने वाले मजदूर और सेना के पीने के लिए भी और बिजली बहुत जरूरी है उस प्रदेश की रक्षा करने के लिए भी । और वहां मैं आपको बताऊं कि राजस्थान में चान्दा, जैसलमेर के इलाके में ट्यूबवेल बने थे, तब उसका जिक्र कुछ इस तरह से हुआ था कि जैसे कोई बड़ी चमत्कारी चीज है । उसके अलावा पानी बाबा भी उस वक्त हुए थे । तो बार बार कोई न कोई एक अद्भुत और नाटकीय चीज को लेकर सरकार आ जाती है लेकिन परिणाम उसका कुछ नहीं निकला

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

करता। तो मैं एक तर्क यह भी दूंगा कि अखबारी धान के लिए कभी तो पानी बाबा और कभी चांदा का ट्यूबवेल और कभी लूनी नदी के जमीन के नीचे के पानी की चर्चा करते रह जाओ और कोई नतीजा न निकालो, यह चीज अच्छी नहीं होती, और परिणाम क्या हुआ वह आप जानते हो।

यों युद्ध विराम होने के बाद कहा यह गया था राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री की तरफ से, और उसके साथ साथ हिन्दुस्तान के स्थल सेनापति की तरफ से, कि जो जमीनें पाकिस्तानियों के कब्जे में हैं वे 200 या 250 वर्ग मील से ज्यादा नहीं होंगी। लेकिन अब अखबारों में रोज रोज कुछ इसी सरकार के द्वारा खबर निकलती है, फलां चौकी पाकिस्तानियों से वापस ले ली, फलां चौकी पाकिस्तानियों से वापस ले ली, जो उन्होंने युद्ध-विराम के बाद धोखे से हिन्दुस्तान से ली है।

मैं इस समय इस बहस में नहीं पड़ता। मैं माने लेता हूं कि पाकिस्तानियों ने ये चौकियां धोखे से ली। फिर भी कुछ और चौकियां पाकिस्तानियों के पास हैं, और कितनी लम्बी सीमा है यह इसी से अनुमान लगा लें कि राजस्थान तथा पाकिस्तान की सीमा कच्छ के रण तक करीब 670 मील लम्बी है। अगर कुछ चौकियां उनके पास होंगी तो सैकड़ों वर्ग मील जमीन उनके कब्जे में होगी।

ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि लड़ाई में इतने निकम्मे हम लोग साबित हुए, तो देखना पड़ेगा कि इन सड़कों के न रहने का कितना जबरदस्त असर पड़ा। और अब मैं खास तौर से एक सड़क की बात कहूंगा जो कि छम्ब-जोरियां-अखनूर के इलाके को लेकर के है। बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण है। हो सकता है कि नाम के बोलने में कहीं कोई अक्षर मुझ से गड़बड़ हो जाए, क्योंकि आखिर मुझ जैसे आदमी को ये बातें मुश्किल से मिला करती हैं। यही क्या कम है कि मिल जाती है। फिर भी मैं आपको बताऊं कि 1952 से 1955 में हमारे जो इस काम के लिए सरकारी अंग होते है उन्होंने कह दिया था कि पाकिस्तान जब कभी काश्मीर को आखिरी तौर पर लेना चाहेगा तो छम्ब-जोरियां-अखनूर पर हमला करेगा। यह बात दस पन्द्रह बरस पहले ही भारत के उन सरकारी मुहकमों को, जिन से मतलब है, मालूम थी। और तब एक सड़क बनवाने की बात हुई थी और वह थी मधवापुर सड़क। हो सकता है कि नाम के बोलने में मुझ से कुछ इधर उधर की बात हो जाती हो, तो मंत्री महोदय ऐसा न करना कि उसका जिक्र न करो मैं अपनी तरफ से बहुत सी चीजें रोक रहा हूं। ऐसा न हो कि आप कोई और नाम बना दो। तो वह सड़क नहीं बनी। उसका सम्बन्ध भारत और श्रीनगर अथवा उड़ी से नहीं है, उसका सम्बन्ध केवल छम्ब-जोरियां के इलाके से है। इस सड़क का यह महत्व होता कि जब पाकिस्तानी लोग आते तो इस इलाके की अच्छी तरह से रक्षा की जा सकती और अपनी पल्टनों को पाकिस्तानी पल्टनों को घेर लेने के लिए पीछे से ले जाया जा सकता। यह सड़क दस बरस पहले बन जानी चाहिए थी। लेकिन वह सड़क नहीं बनी, जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो भारत की जबरदस्त पल्टनी कारंवाई होनी चाहिए थी, कि या तो छम्ब-जोरियां में आए हुए पाकिस्तान के 15–20 हजार सैनिक और उनकी बख्तर-बन्द गाड़ियों को चारों तरफ से घेर करके खत्म कर देते या गिरफ्तार करते, और नहीं तो लाहौर और स्यालकोट की तरफ जाकर उसको अपने कब्जे में लेते, वह नहीं हो पायी। इस सड़क के न बनने से नतीजा हुआ है कि दोनों में से जो जरूरी काम थे, कोई भी नहीं हो पाया, और जैसे किसी आदमी की आंखों में पट्टी बांध दी जाए और वह चारों

तरफ हाथ फेंकने लगे, उसी तरह से कभी राजस्थान की तरफ कभी सिन्ध की तरफ. कभी कुछ कभी कुछ कार्रवाई की, जो हमारे लिए खतरनाक थी ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म करें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या आप बादमें भी बोलने देंगे ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : और स्पीचेज नहीं होंगी ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप आखिर में नहीं कहने देंगे तो मैं अभी कह देता हूं ।

तो इसका एक कारण यह भी हो सकता है कि जिन प्रदेशों का मैं ने जिक्र किया उनमें मंत्री लोग या मुख्य मंत्री लोग ऐसे किस्म के हों कि जिनको तस्कर व्यापार में दिलचस्पी हो । मैं ने बताया कि जहां दो देशों की सीमायें मिलती हैं वहां पर

एक माननीय सदस्य : उनके नाम . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे नामों से मतलब नहीं । मेरा कहना है कि अगर ये सड़कें बन जाती तो तस्करी खत्म हो जाती। इसलिए इन दो सीमाओं के मिलन की जगह को वीरान बना के रखा गया ताकि तस्करी व्यापार चलता रहे, यह भी एक कारण हो सकता है इस लोगों की सुरक्षा ठीक तरह से न होने का ।

इसलिए इस वक्त मेरा यह निश्चित आरोप है आपके ऊपर कि भारत की सरकार ने और उन चार पांच प्रदेशों की सरकारों ने जिनके मैं ने नाम गिनाये, इस मामले मे बिल्कुल लापरवाही की है । न तो उन स्थानों का तीर्थ स्थान बनाया और न तो उनको पर्यटकों के लिए योग्य बनाया, और जो दो देशों की सीमाओं पर कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए थी वह न कर के जान बूझ कर के उनको दो हजार और चार हजार बरस पहले की सभ्यता में जकड़ करके, जमा करके रखा ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj). Will the hon. Minister kindly state whether proper steps have been taken for building and protecting border roads on all points of contact between India and Pakistan, on both sides

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सीमावर्ती सड़कों का सवाल डा० लोहिया जी ने उठाया है । लेकिन इस से सम्बन्ध दूसरे दो मंत्रालयों का भी है, एक रेलवे मंत्रालय और दूसरा सुरक्षा मंत्रालय । मेरा खयाल था कि यहां पर इस समय रेल मंत्री और सुरक्षा मंत्री भी मौजूद रहेंगे क्योंकि यातायात का और सड़कों के निर्माण का जो कार्य होता है वह इन तीनों को मिला कर करना चाहिए था ।

तो कच्छ से ले कर पंजाब तक सरकार रेल और सड़क के निर्माण में बिल्कुल असफल रही है । एक समानान्तर सड़क उन को बनानी चाहिए थी और उस समानान्तर सड़क और सरहद का सम्बन्ध जोड़ने के लिये कई सड़कों का निर्माण करना चाहिए था । तो सब मिला कर सरकार ने हवाई अड्डों का निर्माण, सड़कों के निर्माण और जैसलमेर आदि की तरफ रेल का निर्माण नहीं किया, इस का कारण क्या है और भविष्य में क्या इस तरह की मिली जुली कोई ठोस योजना बनायी जाएगी ।

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): In reply to the question referred to, it is said that Rs. 1 lakh for Gujarat area and another Rs. 1 lakh for Rajasthan were granted. I would like to know whether the amount has been spent and whether the assistance of the Defence Department or the State Government was solicited

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

for constructing or building those border roads connecting different military posts?

श्री राज बहादुर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आप क्षमा करेंगे यदि मैं हिन्दी में बोलूं ।

लोहिया जी जैसी हिन्दी में बोले मैं वैसी हिन्दी तो नहीं बोल सकता, न उन की जैसी भाषा और न उन के जैसे विचार । किन्तु उन्होंने कुछ बातें रखी हैं, कुछ आरोप लगाए है, कुछ सन्देह प्रकट किए हैं . . . .

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : कटुता से मत बोलिए ।

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं मिठास से बोलूंगा । मैं तो ब्रज का रहने वाला हूं और ब्रज का मिठास और माधुर्य तो सारे देश में विख्यात है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उन की खड़ी हिन्दी है ।

श्री राज बहादुर : तो लेटी हुई मेरी भी नहीं है ।

उन ने अपनी तरफ से दो तीन बातें कही हैं । जिन का सीधा सम्बन्ध तो उन प्रश्नों से नहीं है जिन का उन्होंने लिख कर मुझे नोटिस दिया था । पर मेरा यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि जितनी बातें उन ने सदन में कही हैं उन का उत्तर दूं ।

उनने कहा कि जहां दो राज्यों या देशों की सीमायें मिलती हैं या तो वह स्थान तीर्थस्थान बन जाता है या वह युद्धस्थली हो कर रहता है । न हम ने पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं को तीर्थ स्थान बनाने की चेष्टा की और न हम ने युद्ध स्थली बन जाएगी किसी दिन इस आशंका, इस भय, इस सन्देह या इस भवितव्यता का कोई बन्दोबस्त या व्यवस्था की ।

मेरी तुच्छ मति में जहां पाकिस्तानी और हिन्दुस्तान की सीमायें मिली हैं, वहां अब तक चाहे तीर्थ-स्थान न बना हो, किन्तु उन सीमाओं को पार कर के जब पाकिस्तानी हमलावरों ने हमारे देश पर अधिकार जमाना चाहा, हमें अपमानित करना चाहा, तो उन सीमाओं पर हमारे जवानों ने जहां जहां रक्तदान दिया, अपने प्राणों की बलि दी, जहां जहां उन का खून गिरा, जहां रक्त गिरा, जहां जहां उन्होंने वीरगति को प्राप्त किया, वह एक एक इंच भूमि सचमुच तीर्थस्थान बन गई है । मैं समझता हूं कि डा० लोहिया भी इस बात को मानेंगे ।

युद्ध की तैयारी, युद्धस्थल और युद्ध के बारे में क्या नीति होनी चाहिए, क्या व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, इस का सम्बन्ध मेरे मंत्रालय से तो नहीं है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) तो फिर दूसरे मंत्री क्यों नहीं आए ?

श्री राज बहादुर : उन का सम्बन्ध सुरक्षा मंत्रालय से है । मैं जानता हूं कि डा० लोहिया भी इस बात को स्वीकार करते होंगे कि युद्ध-नीतियां भी समय समय पर बदलती रहती हैं । हमें किस स्थान पर सड़कें चाहिए, किस स्थान पर नहीं चाहिए, यह भी एक गम्भीर विचारणीय तथ्य है, जो हमारे जनरलों और फौजी अधिकारियों को अथवा उन को, जो हमारी सुरक्षा की नीति का निर्धारण करने वाले हैं, सोचना पड़ता है । हम जानते हैं कि कच्छ से ले कर बाड़मेर तक और बाड़मेर से जैसलमेर, बीकानेर और गंगानगर तक एक भारी रेगिस्तान है । अक्सर उस रेगिस्तान के बारे में यह विचार भी किया जाता है कि ऐसी भूमि पर से शायद आक्रमण नहीं हो सकता है । और अगर शत्रु आक्रमण करे, तो कम्युनिकेशन की लाइन इतनी लम्बी हो जाती है कि उस को यहां आक्रमण करने की सुविधा नहीं हो सकती

है । इसलिए जहां सड़कें न होना एक तरह सुरक्षा की बात हो जाता है, वहां सड़कों का होना खतरा भी बन सकता है । इस के बारे में समय समय पर विचार बदलते रहते हैं । लेकिन यह एक निश्चित बात है—कोई चाहे इस में मतभेद भी रख सकता है—कि जिस प्रकार का रेगिस्तान राजस्थान की सीमा पर विशेषतया बाड़मेर की सीमा पर . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मंत्री जी का वक्तव्य हो रहा है और सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है—अब कोरम है । माननीय मंत्री अपना भाषण जारी रखें ।

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं इतना जानता हूं कि यहां सड़कें बनाने की बात आई है . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या कोरम हो गया है ?

Shri Himmatsinhji (Kutch): It has been seen that Patton tanks run very well in the sands of the Rajasthan desert as well as in the Rann of Kutch.

Shri Raj Bahadur: In that context, the question of constructing a road or not constructing a road becomes irrelevant. That is a matter to be dealt with by the Defence Ministry and the people who deal with defence matters.

मैं तो सिर्फ यह विनती कर रहा था कि सड़क बनाने का जो प्रोग्राम हम ने व्यवस्थित ढंग से शुरू किया, ...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने चैलेंज किया है कि सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है—अब कोरम हो गया है ।

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा । मैं सदन को इतना विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि यहां पर सड़क बनाने का एक काफी विस्तृत और पर्याप्त प्रोग्राम ले लिया गया है और वह चालू है, जिस को राज्य सरकारें और केन्द्रीय सरकार दोनों मिल कर पूरा कर रही हैं । कुछ काम पूरा हुआ है ।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री सामन्त, ने इस बारे में एक प्रश्न किया है । राज्य सरकारों को 1964–65 में एक लाख रुपये की धनराशि और 1965–66 में एक लाख रुपये की धनराशि दी गई । 1964–65 में सेंटर की ओर से कोई विस्तृत प्रोग्राम नहीं था, राज्य सरकारों की ओर से कच्छ, गुजरात, राजस्थान की सीमा पर प्रोग्राम था, जिस को उन्होंने चलाया और अगर वह न होता, तो यह निश्चित बात है कि हम जोधपुर से जैसलमेर तक नहीं जा सकते थे । जोधपुर से पोकरन तक सड़क थी । अब जैसलमेर तक सड़क है जैसलमेर से बाड़मेर तक सड़क है । मैं स्वयं उस सड़क पर गया हूं, जो हमारे प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत नहीं आती थी। एक जगह शिव है। शिव से गदरा रोड तक सड़क है, जहां से हमारी सेनायें बढ़ कर पाकिस्तान की सीमा में दाखिल हुई हैं, गदरा सिटी पर कब्जा किया है और ढाली पर पहुंची हैं ।

इस प्रकार हम कह सकते है कि जिन सड़कों की तुरन्त आवश्यकता थी, वे हमें मिल गई है । आगे जिन सड़कों की आवश्यकता है वे बनाई जा रही है । वे सड़कें कहां कहां हो कर जायेंगी, कितने मील लम्बी होंगी, कितना उन पर खर्च होगा, मैं आप से विनती करूंगा कि ये बातें न मुझ से पूछी जायें और न मुझे बतानी चाहिये । यह ऐसी सूचना है, जो हमारे लिये उपयोगी हो सकती है, लेकिन साथ साथ हमारे दुश्मनों के लिए भी उपयोगी हो सकती है । इसलिये मैं उस ब्योरे में नहीं

[श्री राज बहादुर]

जाऊंगा । मैं इतना अवश्य कह सकता हूं कि जो समय और धनराशि की सीमा निर्धारित की गई है, उस के अन्तर्गत हम तेजी से काम कर रहे हैं और इस को अवश्य पूरा करेंगे । किन्तु रेगिस्तान में ये सड़कें बनाना आसान नहीं होता है, क्योंकि जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने वहां पर स्वयं देखा होगा, भूमि बहुत रेतीली है और जिस प्रकार से अस्थिर राजनीतिक पार्टियां अपने चोले बदलती रहती हैं, जिस प्रकार से अस्थिर राजनीतिक व्यक्ति और तत्व एक पार्टी से दूसरी पार्टी में फलांग मार कर चले जाते हैं, उसी प्रकार से यहां रेत के टीले भी एक जगह से दूसरी जगह चले जाते हैं । जहां आज सड़क है, वहां कल रेत का टीला बन जाता है और वह सड़क गायब हो जाती है । इस लिए एक बड़े वैज्ञानिक ढंग से उन सड़कों को बनाना पड़ता है । मैं विनती करूंगा कि इस कठिनाई को ध्यान में रखें और कुछ इस प्रकृति की पाठशाला से भी लाभ उठाने और इस बात का यत्न करें कि जैसे वह सड़कों का स्थायित्व चाहते हैं, वैसे ही राजनीति में भी स्थायित्व आये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जैसे दलों को ललचाया करते हो, वैसे जरा बालू को भी ललचाते ।

श्री राज बहादुर : जिस दल में बल नहीं है, वह हवा के झकझोरों से इधर-उधर उड़ जाता है । इस को हम क्या कर सकते हैं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जैसे चुनाव में उड़ गए, वैसे ही सड़कें भी उड़ गयीं ।

श्री राज बहादुर : अगर दल में फौलाद की सी ताकत हो, तो वह एक आंधी नहीं, चुनाव की तीन तीन आंधियों को पार कर के आगे जा सकता है और चौथी का भी मुकाबला कर सकता है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह दल में नहीं दलदल में हैं ।

श्री राज बहादुर : दल और दलदल में फर्क होता है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बिल्कुल सही कहा है । जिस दलदल में फंसे हो, उस में से दल को नहीं देख सकते हो ।

श्री राज बहादुर : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि कुछ लोग हैं, मंत्री हैं, जो चाहते हैं कि तस्कर व्यापार चलता रहे, इसलिये वे नहीं चाहते कि सड़क बनें । मैं स्वीकार करता हूं कि मुझे तस्कर व्यापार का बिल्कुल अनुभव नहीं है । अगर माननीय सदस्य को अनुभव है तो सदन उस से लाभ उठाना चाहेगा । मैं इस से अधिक कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे तस्कर व्यापार का बहुत अनुभव है । इसी लिए तो मुझ को पाकिस्तान ले जाने वाले लोग मिले थे । मैं जानता हूं कि इन लोगों में कौन-कौन तस्कर व्यापार करते हैं ।

श्री राज बहादुर : माननीय सदस्य, श्री भट्टाचार्य, को मैं आश्वासन के रूप में कहना चाहता हूं कि त्रिपुरा, मणिपुर, आसाम और वैस्ट बंगाल से ले कर हमारे सारे उत्तरी खंड और उत्तरी सीमाओं तक और जम्मू-काश्मीर से नीचे पंजाब राजस्थान, और गुजरात तक जिन बार्डर रोड्ज की आवश्यकता है, उन की पूरी व्यवस्था की जा रही है । इस प्रोग्राम में हम ने काफी सफलता प्राप्त की है ।

इस अवसर पर मैं अपने उन सैकड़ों मजदूर भाइयों और इंजीनियरों को अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने हिमालय पर्वत में सड़कें बनाने में अपने प्राण दिये हैं, क्योंकि सैकड़ों की जानें गई है, तभी वे सड़कें बनी है । मैं निश्चय के साथ कह सकता हूं कि सदन इस बात का विश्वास रखे कि हमारी सुरक्षा के लिए और हमारे आर्थिक

विकास के लिए जितनी भी सड़कों की ग्रावश्यकता है, उन की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ग्रौर यह कार्यक्रम पूरा किया जायेगा ।

माननीय सदस्य ने मधबापुर सड़क के बारे में कहा है । इन से बातचीत करने के बाद ग्राज सुबह से मैं ने इस की छानबीन करने की कोशिश की है, लेकिन मैं किसी निष्कर्ष पर नहीं पहुंच पाया हूं, क्योंकि इस के बारे में ग्रावश्यक जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है । कुछ नाम की भी गड़बड़ी मालूम होती है, लेकिन मैं नाम के सवाल में नहीं जा रहा हूं मैं बाद में व्यक्तिगत रूप से उन को सूचना दूंगा ।

मुझे यही विनती करना है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह सूचना सदन में ही दे दी जाये ।

17.29 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 2, 1965/Agrahayana 11, 1887 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LSII—2043 (Ai) LSD— 31-12-65—970.